

THE
DUBLIN
University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1917-1918.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1916-1917.

Vol. I.



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contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Examinations
in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the
Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1917-1918.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

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VOL. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in 1901, and was republished as Vol. III. in 1906 and in 1913.*]

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALENDAR, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

Univ. Cal.
D.

THE DUBLIN
University Calendar,
FOR THE YEAR
1917—1918.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1916-1917

VOLUME I.



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1917.

THE DUBLIN

UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR

1817-1818

OF THE YEAR

THE ORDINARY PAGES SET IN THE YEAR 1816-1817



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Michaelmas Term, 1917.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, December 17.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Wednesday, October 17.

Senior Freshmen, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 20, 22, and 23.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Saturday, October 20.

Junior Freshmen, Friday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11.

Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30 and 31.

Sizarship Examination, Monday and Tuesday, October 8 and 9.

KING'S SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 12, 13, 15, and 16.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, AND CELTIC LANGUAGES, Wednesday, October 10.

NATURAL SCIENCE, Saturday, October 13.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN LITERATURE, Wednesday, October 17.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, Monday, October 22.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 24.
		CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 24.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Tuesday, October 30.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 30.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 20.
		HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 10.
		MODERN LITERATURE,	Friday, October 26.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, October 12.
		CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Monday, October 15.
			Friday, October 12.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, October 12.
		CLASSICS,	Friday, October 12.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Saturday, October 27.
		HISTORY,	Wednesday, October 10.
		ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 16.
		FRENCH,	Thursday, October 25.
		GERMAN,	Friday, October 26.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 30.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 17.
		OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Monday, October 15.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 18.
		CLASSICS,	Thursday, October 18.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Saturday, October 27.
		HISTORY,	Wednesday, October 10.
		ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 16.
		FRENCH,	Wednesday, October 17.
		GERMAN,	Thursday, October 11.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 24.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 20.
		OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Tuesday, October 30.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Wednesday, October 24.
 Greek Verse, Thursday, October 25.
 Latin Prose, Friday, October 26.
 Latin Verse, Saturday, October 27.
 English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 29.
 English History and Modern Geography, Wednesday, October 31.
 French, Friday, October 19.
 German, Thursday, October 18.
 Hebrew, Tuesday, October 30.
 Experimental Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25.
 Natural Science, Saturday and Monday, October 20 and 22.
 Modern Irish, Tuesday, October 23.

Hilary Term, 1918.**TERM EXAMINATIONS.**

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Thursday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Monday, January 14.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Thursday, January 17.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Saturday, January 19.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, January 24.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 22 and 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 17.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 17.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 24.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 24.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 19.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 22.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 17.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 17.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 24.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 24.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 19.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 19.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, January 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 22.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 16.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 14.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 24.
	HISTORY,	Monday, January 28.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, January 12.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, January 10.
	GERMAN,	Friday, January 11.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 16.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 14.
	HISTORY,	Monday, January 28.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, January 12.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, January 10.
	GERMAN,	Friday, January 11.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1918.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Scholarships in Classics, Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages, Tuesday, April 30.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, April 15, and Wednesday, June 26.

Senior Sophisters, Monday, April 15.

Junior Sophisters, Friday, April 19.

Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Tuesday, April 23.

Junior Freshmen, Saturday, April 27.

Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Saturday, June 22.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Thursday and Friday, April 25 and 26.

Midsummer Entrance, Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 23.
		CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 23.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 25.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 1.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, April 29.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 23.
		CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 23.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Thursday, April 25.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 25.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 1.
		HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, April 15.
		MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, April 25.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, April 29.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	{	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, April 17.
		CLASSICS,	Wednesday, April 17.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, April 29.
		HISTORY,	Monday, April 15.
		ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Wednesday, May 1.
		FRENCH,	Friday, April 26.
Junior Freshmen,	{	GERMAN,	Tuesday, April 16.
		MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 23.
		CLASSICS,	Wednesday, April 17.
		HISTORY,	Monday, April 15.
		ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Wednesday, May 1.
		FRENCH,	Friday, April 19.
		GERMAN,	Tuesday, April 16.

Michaelmas Term, 1918.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Thursday, October 17.

Senior Freshmen, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 21, 22, and 23.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Monday, October 21.

Junior Freshmen, Saturday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11.

Supplemental Entrance, Thursday and Friday, October 31 and November 1.

Sizarship Examination, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships lasts four days. A programme will be published before the end of Trinity Term.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 24.
	CLASSICS.	Thursday, October 24.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Wednesday, October 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 30.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 21.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, October 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 26.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Saturday, October 12.
	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, October 15.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 12.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Saturday, October 12.
	HISTORY,	} Monday, October 28.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	
	FRENCH,	Thursday, October 10.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 16.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 25.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 26.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH.	Wednesday, October 30.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 30.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, October 17.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Tuesday, October 15.
	HISTORY,	Friday, October 18.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, October 18.
	FRENCH,	} Monday, October 28.
	GERMAN,	
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 10.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 16.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Thursday, October 17.
		Friday, October 11.
		Thursday, October 24.
		Monday, October 21.
		Wednesday, October 30.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Thursday, October 24.
 Greek Verse, Friday, October 25.
 Latin Prose, Saturday, October 26.
 Latin Verse, Monday, October 28.
 English Literature and Composition, Tuesday, October 29.
 English History and Modern Geography, Thursday, October 31.
 French, Saturday, October 19.
 German, Friday, October 18.
 Hebrew, Thursday, October 17.
 Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, October 24 and 25.
 Natural Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 21 and 22.
 Modern Irish, Wednesday, October 23.
 Scripture, Wednesday, October 30.

Examination for Special Prizes in Arts.

Alice Oldham Memorial Prize—Awarded biennially from 1910, to women students from Alexandra College, at the Junior Sophister Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term. Next competition in 1918.

Arabic, Prize in—Monday, June 24, 1918.

Berkeley Medals, Thursday and Friday, February 14 and 15, 1918.

Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Tuesday, April 16, 1918.

Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 15, 1917, and Thursday, October 24, 1918.

Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1920.

Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.

Chaldee and Syriac, Prizes in, Saturday and Monday, June 22 and 24, 1918.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions, and at a Special Examination on Monday, October 21, 1918.

Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.

Dompierre Chauffepié Prize for practical knowledge of French—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.

Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Monday, April 22, 1918.

Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination, in 1920.

Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.

Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1919. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.

Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 18, 1918.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 22 and 24, 1918.

Hindustani, Prize in—Friday, June 21, 1918.

Irish, Premiums in, Monday, June 24, 1918.

Italian, Prizes in, Thursday, June 20, 1918.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1917.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25, 1917, and Thursday and Friday, October 24 and 25, 1918.

M'Cullagh Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, January 23 and 24, 1918.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. Next examination in 1919.

Old and Middle English, Prize in—Saturday, June 8, 1918.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 15, 1918.

Persian, Prize in—Saturday, June 22, 1918.

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, May 23, 1918.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in—Tuesday, June 4, 1918.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1918.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Wednesday and Thursday, November 21 and 22, 1917, and Monday and Tuesday, December 16 and 17, 1918.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, 1918.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Every fifth year. Next competition in 1917. Essays to be sent in on or before September 30.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Classics, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, January 26, 28, and 29, 1918.

Divinity School.

See end of section on Divinity School.

Law School.

See end of section on Law School.

School of Physic.

See end of section on School of Physic.

Engineering School.

See end of section on Engineering School.

Degrees in Music.

Friday, February 8, 1918.

Wednesday, June 26, 1918.

[NOTE.—Practical Test on the preceding week-day.]

Examination for Diplomas in Education.

Friday and Saturday, October 26 and 27, 1917.

Friday and Saturday, April 26 and 27, 1918.

Friday and Saturday, October 25 and 26, 1918.

Examination for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1918.

Hours of Examination.

Examinations for Entrance, for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Ordinary Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

For Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations, the hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Honor and Prize Catechetical Examinations commence at 2 P.M.

Days of Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees.

Michaelmas Term, 1917.

Thursday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1918.

Tuesday, February 12, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1918.

Thursday, April 18, at 1 o'clock.

Saturday, June 29, at 1 o'clock.

Michaelmas Term, 1918.

Thursday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Chapel of Trinity College.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service : 9.45 o'clock on Sundays ; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service : 7 o'clock on Sundays ; and 7.45 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion : after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

Movable Feasts, 1919.

Septuagesima, February 16—Ash Wednesday, March 5.

Easter Day, April 20—Rogation Sunday, May 25.

Ascension Day, May 29—Whit Sunday, June 8.

Advent Sunday, November 30.

Sundays after Epiphany, 5 ; Sundays after Trinity, 23.

Dublin University Almanac.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1917, OCTOBER.

1	M	Entrance Ex. in Arts for Medical School. Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
2	Tu	
3	W	Special Preliminary Ex. in Arts for Medical School.
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	<i>18th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	Sizarship. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
9	Tu	
10	W	Michaelmas Term begins. Autumn Entrance. Exs. for Moderatorships begin. Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
11	Th	Prizes:—German, Junior Freshmen. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
12	F	Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior Freshmen.
13	Sa	Jurisprudence Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
14	S	<i>19th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
16	Tu	Prizes:—English Literature, Senior Freshmen and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	W	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen.

1917, OCTOBER—continued.

18	Th	<i>St. Luke.</i> Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German.
19	F	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—French.
20	Sa	Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science.
21	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
22	M	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
23	Tu	Entrance Prizes :—Modern Irish. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
24	W	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters, Lloyd Exhibition. Classics, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose and Experimental Science. Divinity School Entrance. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
25	Th	Prizes :—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
26	F	Prizes :—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
27	Sa	Prizes :—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse.
28	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>
29	M	Prizes :—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—English Literature.
30	Tu	Entrance. Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew.
31	W	Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.

1917, NOVEMBER.

1	Th	<i>All Saints.</i> Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Hebrew Lectures begin.
2	F	
3	Sa	Catechetical Lectures begin.

1917, NOVEMBER—continued.

4	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	Meeting of the University Council.
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	

18	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	†Tu	Election of Annual Officers.
21	W	Annual Officers admitted. Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	

25	S	Sunday next before Advent.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
29	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
30	F	St. Andrew. Term Ex. Civil Law.

1917, DECEMBER.

1	Sa	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	S	1st Sunday in Advent.
3	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degrees Ex.
4	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees Exs.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
9	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
10	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
11	Tu	
12	W	Meeting of the University Council.
13	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.

1917, DECEMBER—*continued.*

14	F	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
15	Sa	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
16	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. <i>Ember Week.</i>
17	M	B.A. Degree Ex.
18	Tu	
19	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	Th	Michaelmas Term ends. Winter Commencements.
21	F	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22	Sa	
23	S	4th Sunday in Advent.
24	M	
25	Tu	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	W	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	Th	<i>St. John.</i>
28	F	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29	Sa	
30	S	<i>Sunday after Christmas.</i>
31	M	

1918, JANUARY.

1	Tu	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	

6	S	<i>Epiphany.</i>
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
		Hilary Term begins. Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Constitutional Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
11	F	Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin.
12	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen. International Law Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.

13	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
14	M	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
15	Tu	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Final Freshman Supplemental Ex. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
		Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.

20	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
21	M	Entrance. Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
22	Tu	

1918, JANUARY—continued.

23	W	M'Cullagh Prize.
24	Th	Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
25	F	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
26	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Wray Prize. Divinity School Entrance.
27	S	<i>Septuagesima.</i>
28	M	Honors:—History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	Tu	
30	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Catechetical Lectures begin.
31	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.

1918, FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	Sa	<i>Purification of B. V. M.</i>
3	S	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	Meeting of the University Council.
7	Th	Practical Test for Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degrees.
8	F	Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degrees Exs.
9	Sa	
10	S	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
11	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
12	†Tu	<i>Shrove-Tuesday.</i> Spring Commencements.
13	†W	<i>Ash-Wednesday.</i>
14	Th	Berkeley Medals.
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.</i>
18	M	
19	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
20	W	
21	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias.</i>
25	M	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
26	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
27	W	Term Ex. International Law. Meeting of the University Council.
28	Th	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1918, MARCH.

1	F	
2	Sa	
3	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>
4	M	Test Ex. Indian Civil Service School.
5	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibitions.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>
11	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical (Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology). Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental (Chemistry). Intermediate Dental. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
15	F	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Engineering Lectures end.
16	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Medical School Winter Session ends. Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees.
17	S	<i>5th Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.</i>
18	M	Entrance Ex. in Arts for Medical School. Preliminary Scientific, Medical (Physics). Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. Preliminary Scientific, Dental (Physics).
19	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
20	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Special Preliminary Ex. in Arts for Medical School.
21	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
22	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
23	Sa	
24	S	<i>Sunday next before Easter.</i>
25	M	<i>Annunciation B. V. M.</i> Hilary Term ends.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	<i>Good Friday.</i>
30	Sa	<i>Easter Even.</i>
31	S	<i>EASTER DAY.</i>

1918, APRIL.

1	M	<i>Monday in Easter Week.</i>
2	Tu	<i>Tuesday in Easter Week.</i>
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	

7	S	<i>1st Sunday after Easter.</i>
8	M	
9	Tu	Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	

14	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i>
15	M	Trinity Term begins. Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Law of Evidence Lectures begin. Medical School Summer Session begins.
16	Tu	Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Prizes in Biblical Greek. Civil Law Lectures begin.
17	W	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Lectures in International Law begin. Theses for M.D. Degree.
18	Th	First Trinity Commencements.
19	F	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—French, Junior Freshmen.
20	Sa	

21	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter.</i>
22	M	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Ecclesiastical History Prizes. B.A.I. Degree Ex. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
23	Tu	Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Final Freshman Ex. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
24	W	Divinity School Entrance.

1918, APRIL—continued.

25	Th	<i>St. Mark.</i> Entrance. Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
26	F	Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior Freshmen. The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize. Examination for Diplomas in Education.
27	Sa	Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters.
28	S	<i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i>
29	M	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen. Engineering Lectures begin.
30	Tu	Exs. for Scholarships in Classics, Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages. Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.

1918, MAY.

1	W	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	<i>5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.</i>
6	M	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.
7	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the University Council.
9	†Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i>
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
16	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
17	F	
18	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.
19	S	WHIT SUNDAY. <i>Ember Week.</i>
20	†M	<i>Monday in Whitsun-Week.</i>
21	Tu	<i>Tuesday in Whitsun-Week.</i>
22	W	Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking.
23	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
24	F	
25	Sa	

1918, MAY—continued.

26	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.
27	†M	Election of Scholars.
28	Tu	
29	W	Meeting of the University Council. Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Written Ex.). Annual Ex. International Law.
30	Th	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
31	F	Annual Ex. Civil Law.

1918, JUNE.

1	Sa	Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
2	S	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3	M	
4	Tu	Prizes in Spanish. B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees Exs.
5	W	Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Viva-voce Ex.).
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	Prize in Old and Middle English. Kyle Irish Prize.
9	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
11	Tu	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
15	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Prize in Old French and Provençal.
16	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17	M	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine. Intermediate Dental.
18	Tu	Hebrew Lectures end. Engineering Lectures end. B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
19	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Wall Biblical Scholarship.
20	Th	Midsummer Entrance. Prizes in Italian. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Bedell Irish Scholarship. Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
21	F	Prize in Hindustani. General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.

1918, JUNE—*continued.*

22	Sa	Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Prize in Persian.
23	S	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	M	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Prize in Arabic. Irish Premiums. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Medical Scholarship, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. Surgical Travelling Prize. Preliminary Scientific Dental.
25	Tu	Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Engineering School Entrance. Practical Test for the Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degrees.
26	W	Special B.A. Degree Ex. Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degree Exs.
27	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
28	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
29	Sa	<i>St. Peter.</i> Summer Commencements. Medical School Summer Session ends.

30	S	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i> Trinity Term ends.
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1918, JULY.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	Library closed.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	<i>7th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	

1918, JULY—continued.

21	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	Library re-opened.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	St. James.
26	F	
27	Sa	

28	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1918, AUGUST.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	Sa	

4	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	

11	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	

18	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	St. Bartholomew.

25	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

1918, SEPTEMBER.

1	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	

1918, SEPTEMBER—continued.

6	F	
7	Sa	
8	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	St. Matthew.
22	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels.
30	M	

1918, OCTOBER.

1	Tu	Entrance Ex. in Arts for Medical School. Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
2	W	
3	Th	Special Preliminary Ex. in Arts for Medical School.
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Sizarship.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	Michaelmas Term begins. Autumn Entrance. Exs. for Moderatorships begin. Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Diploma in Public Health, Part II. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.

1918, OCTOBER—*continued.*

11	F	Prizes :—German, Junior Freshmen.
12	Sa	Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes :—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior Freshmen. Jurisprudence Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
13	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
14	M	Criminal Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin.
15	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes :—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
16	W	Prizes :—English Literature, Senior Freshmen and Junior Freshmen. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	Th	Term Ex., Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Prizes :—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew.
18	F	<i>St. Luke.</i> Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German.
19	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—French.
20	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21	M	Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science. Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
22	Tu	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
23	W	Entrance Prizes :—Modern Irish. Divinity School Entrance. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
24	Th	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters, Lloyd Exhibition. Classics, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose and Experimental Science. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1918, OCTOBER—continued.

25	F	Prizes :—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
26	Sa	Prizes :—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose.
27	S	<i>22nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
28	M	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Prizes :—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse.
29	Tu	Prizes :—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—English Literature.
30	W	Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Scripture.
31	Th	Entrance. Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.

1918, NOVEMBER.

1	F	<i>All Saints.</i>
2	Sa	
3	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
4	M	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.
5	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the University Council.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	<i>25th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18	M	
19	Tu	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
20	†W	Election of Annual Officers.
21	Th	Annual Officers admitted.
22	F	
23	Sa	

1918, NOVEMBER—continued.

24	S	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i>
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
28	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
29	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
30	Sa	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Term Ex. Jurisprudence.

1918, DECEMBER.

1	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
2	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
3	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
8	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent.</i>
9	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the University Council.
12	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
13	F	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
14	Sa	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
15	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.</i>
16	M	B.A. Degree Ex. Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
17	Tu	
18	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Th	Winter Commencements.
20	F	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Sa	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22	S	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	Th	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	F	<i>St. John.</i>
28	Sa	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29	S	<i>1st Sunday after Christmas.</i>
30	M	
31	Tu	

Officers
OF THE
University and College,

July 1, 1917.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus.D.

Senior Fellows.

Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Vice-Provost*.
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Senior Dean and Catechist*.
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Bursar*.
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Auditor*.
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, D.D., *Senior Lecturer*.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A., *Registrar*.

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A., *Senior Proctor*.
Robert Russell, M.A., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers*.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.

- Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
 *Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
 *Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
 William Edward Thrift, M.A.
 Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.
 George William Mooney, M.A.
 *William Kennedy, M.A.
 *Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A., *Junior Dean*.
 *William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
 *John Fraser, M.A.
 Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
 *Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
 *Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D., *Honorary Chaplain*.
 *George Randolph Webb, M.A.
 *Robert William Tate, M.A.
 *Harry Thrift, M.A.
 *Hugh Canning, M.A.
 *Samuel George Stewart, M.A.
 Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.
 Joseph Johnston, M.A.
 James Maxwell Henry, M.A., *Junior Proctor*.
 Francis laTouche Godfrey, B.A.

Representatives of the Junior Fellows on the Board.

- William Alexander Goligher, Litt.D.
 William Edward Thrift, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors on the Board.

- John Joly, Sc.D.
 Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Representatives of the University in Parliament.

Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D.,	Elected
Arthur Warren Samuels, LL.D.,	1892
	1917

Honor Examiners for the Year 1918.

In Mathematics.

- Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
 The University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 R. Russell, M.A.
 John Fraser, M.A.
 G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
 The Professor of Latin.
 W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.
 E. H. Alton, M.A.
 H. Canning, M.A.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
 G. A. Exham, M.A.
 R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The University Professor of Chemistry.
 Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
 H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
 The University Professor of Botany.
 The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
 The King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.
 The Professor of Political Economy.
 Lecky Professor of Modern History.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
 The Professor of the Romance Languages.
 The Professor of German.
 R. W. Tate, M.A.

*Honor Lecturers for the Year 1917-1918.**In Mathematics.*

R. Russell, M.A.
 J. Fraser, M.A.
 G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.
 E. H. Alton, M.A.
 H. Canning, M.A.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

H. S. Macran, M.A.

G. A. Exham, M.A.

R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Reid Professor of Law.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1918, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1918.

Mathematics.—W. S. Burnside, Sc.D. (*President*); Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; The University Professor of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.—L. C. Purser, M.A., Litt.D. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Greek; the Professors of Latin, of Ancient History and Classical Archæology, and of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; J. I. Beare, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Experimental Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Botany; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Lecky Professor of Modern History; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History; J. Johnston, M.A.

Modern Literature.—The Provost, D.D. (*President*); the Provost; the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—W. R. W. Roberts, D.D. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Reid Professor of Law; W. A. Goligher, M.A.

Scholarships, 1918.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek, the Professors of Latin and of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Provost; the Professors of the Romance Languages, and of German; R. W. Tate, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Offices become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them :—

University Professorship of Chemistry,	1917, Oct. 20.
Lectureship in Hebrew,	1918, Feb. 5.
University Professorship of Botany,	1918, April 16.
Professorship of Ecclesiastical History	1918, May 7.
Professorship of Modern East Indian Languages,	1918, June 18.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First
Election.Last
Election*Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.*

[Founded 1762.]

1914. }
Jan. 24. } Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. }
Oct. 22. } Robert Russell, M.A.

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1910. }
June 30. } Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
Assistant :—John Fraser, M.A.

*Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and
Experimental Philosophy.*

[Founded 1794.]

1901. }
Mar. 23. } William Edward Thrift, M.A.

Assistants :—Harry Thrift, M.A.
Horace Hewitt Poole, M.A., Sc.B.

First
Election.Last
Election*Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of
Dr. Andrews.*

[Founded 1783.]

1912. }
May 4. } Henry Crozier Plummer, M.A.
Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. }
Oct. 20. } Sydney Young, Sc.D. 1910.
Assistant: William Cecil Ramsden.

Professor of Applied Chemistry.

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the
Arts of Construction: discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a
Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. }
Nov. 19. } Emil Alphonse Werner, Sc.D.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. }
April 16. } Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D. 1911.
Assistant:—William Ringrose Gelston Atkins, M.A., Sc.D.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

[Founded 1844.]

1897. }
Oct. 16. } John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.
Assistant: Louis Bouvier Smyth, Sc.B.
Research Assistant: Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship
in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Com-
parative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. }
Nov. 29. } Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.

Lecturer in Palæontology.

[Founded 1913.]

1913. }
March 1 } Louis Bouvier Smyth, Sc.B.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

*Regius Professor of Greek.*First
Election.

[Founded 1761.]

Last
Election.

1915.	}	Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.
Nov. 3.		

Professor of Latin. (7)

[Founded 1870.]

1915.	}	George William Mooney, M.A.
Nov. 13.		

Lecturer in Classical Composition.

[Founded 1896.]

1908.	}	Robert William Tate, M.A.
Nov. 7.		

Professor of Hebrew. (7)

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]

1900.	}	George Wilkins, B.D.	1914.
Oct. 20.			

Lecturers in Hebrew.

1898.	}	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	1913.
Feb. 5.		*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov. 20.
		*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)

[Founded 1856.]

1905.	}	Lucas White King, LL.D.	1912.
Mar. 2.			

Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)

[Founded 1858.]

1914.	}	Hugh Canning, M.A.
Dec. 19.		

Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1909.	}	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Grenoble).	1914.
Nov. 15.			

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of German. (5)*

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1915.	}	Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A., Litt.D.
June 12.		

Professor of Irish. (5)

[Founded 1840.]

1896.	}	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.
April 18.		

1914.

Professor of Modern East Indian Languages. (5)

[Founded 1913.]

1913.	}	John van Someren Pope, M.A.
June 18.		

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907.	}	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
Nov. 14.		

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon. (5)

[Founded 1907.]

1915.	}	Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A., Litt.D.
June 12.		

**Lecturer in French. (1)*

[Founded 1914.]

1914.	}	Miss Janie Karolin Renton, M.A.
Jan. 31.		

June 23.

Lecturer in Russian. (1)

[Founded 1916.]

1916.	}	Miss Janie Karolin Renton, M.A.
Jan. 22.		

June 23.

Lecturer in Italian. (1)

[Founded 1916.]

1916.	}	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Grenoble).	June 23.
Feb. 3.			

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1913.	}	Wilbraham Fitzjohn Trench, Litt.D.
Nov. 22.		

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1914.	}	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
Nov. 14.		

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901.	}	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
Nov. 30.		

1916.

First
Election.Last
Election.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Political Economy.

[Founded 1832.]

1882.	}	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Mar. 25.		

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1914.	}	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
June 27.		

Lecky Professor of Modern History. (3)

[Founded 1913.]

1914.	}	Walter Alison Phillips, M.A.
June 25.		

1917.

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904.	}	William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.	1914.
June 4.			

Assistant :—Joseph Johnston, M.A.*Lecturer in Modern History.*

[Founded 1911.]

1911.	}	Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, M.A.
June 24.		

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity ; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.

[Vacant.]

Assistant :

*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D. Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1916.	}	Newport John Davis White, D.D.
Jan. 22.		

Assistants :

*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

Nov. 20.

*Edward John Young, B.D.

Nov. 20.

First
Election.Last
Election*Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)*

[Founded 1838.]

1916.	}	Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D.
Feb. 19.		

Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)

[Founded 1850.]

1898.	}	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	1913.
May 7.			

Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1917.	}	John Godfrey FitzMaurice Day, M.A. (Cantab.).
June 23.		

Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)

[Founded 1898.]

1916.	}	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.
Jan. 29.		

Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

[Founded 1901.]

1902.	}	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.
Mar. 8.		

**Donnellan Lecturer.*

[Founded 1794.]

1915.	}	(for 1917) Very Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D., Litt.D.
Dec. 2.		

1916.	}	(for 1918) Rev. Charles Earle Raven, M.A. (Cantab.)
Dec. 9.		

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886.	John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).
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1915.	}	Robert Kennedy Hanna, B.A. (R.U.I.).
Oct. 16.		

LAW.

Regius Professor of Laws.

[Founded 1668.]

1908.	}	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Feb. 29.		

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

[Founded 1761.]

1909.	}	James Sinclair Baxter, LL.D.	1914.
Oct. 21.			

First
Election.

Last
Election

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship. In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

[Suspended.]

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1915. }
Dec. 20. } William Lowry, LL.B. (Q.U.B.).

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1917. }
Feb. 10. } John Mallet Purser, M.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1916. }
May 13. } Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1916. }
July 1. } Thomas Eagleson Gordon, M.B.

Assistant: William Pearson, M.D.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. }
June 20. } Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.,

1917.

** Chief Demonstrator.*

1910. }
June 26 } John Robert Dunn Holtby, Sc.B.

** University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1916. }
May 13. } Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.

** Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*

[Founded 1888.]

1888. }
April 7. } Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.

Nov. 20.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Lecturer in Pathology.*

[Founded 1895.]

1895.	}	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.
June 22.		

Senior Assistant:—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.*Junior Assistant*:—Philip Bruce White, B.Sc. (North Wales).*Research Assistant*:—Adrian Stokes, M.B.*King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.**

[Founded 1717.]

1910. James Craig, M.D.

*King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.**

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter George Smith, M.D.

*King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.**

[Founded 1786.]

1902. William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Senior Assistant:—Francis William John Lamb, M.D.*King's Professor of Midwifery.**

[Founded 1827.]

1911. Thomas Henry Wilson.

**Lecturer in Dental Surgery and Dental Pathology.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910.	}	Arthur Windowe Willert Baker, M.D., M.DENT.Sc.	Nov. 20.
April 30.			

**Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910.	}	Joseph Cockburn.	Nov. 20.
April 30.			

**Lecturer in Orthodontia.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910.	}	Ernest Sheldon Friel, M.DENT.Sc.	Nov. 20.
April 30.			

* Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First
Election.Last
Election.**Lecturer in Anæsthetics.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. April 30. }	Thomas Percy Claude Kirkpatrick, M.D.	Nov. 20.
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Mary Louisa Prentice Montgomery Lecturer in Ophthalmology. (1)

[Founded 1915.]

1916. July 6. }	Euphan Montgomery Maxwell, M.B.
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Honorary Professor of Laryngology and Otology.

[Founded in 1916 for present holder only.]

1916. June 17. }	Sir Robert Henry Woods, M.D., M.Ch.
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Honorary Professor of Dermatology.

[Founded in 1917 for present holder only.]

1917. June 23. }	Wallace Beatty, M.D.
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ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. June 30. }	Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
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*Assistants:—*Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.,
Sc.D.

James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15. }	William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.
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Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1912. April 20. }	George Marshall Harris.
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Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23. }	Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
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INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhi.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Dec. 10. }	John van Someren Pope, M.A.
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Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905. Lucas White King, LL.D.

MUSIC.

Professor of Music. (5)

[Founded 1764.]

First
Election.Last
Election1910. }
April 1. } Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. D. (Oxon.).

1915.

EDUCATION.

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

[Vacant.]

Lecturer in Education. (1)

[Founded 1916.]

1916. }
Oct. 14. } James Maxwell Henry, M.A.*Public Orator.*

[Founded 1879.]

1914. }
May 16. } Robert William Tate, M.A.*Librarian. (10)*1914. }
Jan. 24. } Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.*Senior Assistant Librarian*—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.*Junior Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Edward Brambell.*Third Assistant*—William John Butler, M.A.*Fourth Assistant*.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.*Clerks* { Joseph Hanna (*Lending Library and Lecky Library*).
 { Edward Archibald Phelps.* *Auditor.*1914. }
Nov. 20. } Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

Nov. 20.

*External Auditor.*1903. }
Oct. 17. } Frank Leet, LL.B.

First
Election.Last
Election.** Registrar of the Senate.*

1916. Nov. 20. }	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.
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Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

W. E. Thrift, M.A.	|	H. Canning, M.A., <i>Secretary.</i>
G. R. Webb, M.A.		

** Registrar of the Law School.*

1892. Nov. 20. }	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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Registrar of the School of Physic. (3)

1913 June 24. }	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
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Assistant Registrar.

1913. May 24. }	George Leverstone Allen.
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** Medical School Committee.*

Henry T. Bewley, M.D.		Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
James Craig, M.D.		William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.	|	Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Thomas E. Gordon, M.B.	|	

And the Representative of the University of Dublin on the
General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

** Registrar of the Engineering School.*

1901. Mar. 16. }	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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** Registrar of the School of Music.*

1899. Nov. 20. }	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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** Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.*

1907. Nov. 20. }	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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First
Election.Last
Election**Registrar of the Army School.*

1909. } Nov. 20. }	George Randolph Webb, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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**Registrar of the School of Education.*

1916. } Oct. 14. }	James Maxwell Henry, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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**Registrar of the School of Agriculture.*

1914. } Nov. 20. }	John Joly, Sc.D.	Nov. 20.
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Registrar of South African Students.

1916. } June 17. }	Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.	
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Lady Registrar.

1905. } Feb. 4. }	Miss Lucy Penelope Gwynn.	
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Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908. } July 24. }	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.	
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Curator of the Museum.

1879. } Dec. 20. }	Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.	{ 1905. Mar. 10.
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Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.

1906. } Jan 20. }	Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.	
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Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899. } Nov. 11. }	Frederick Digby Darley, M.A.	
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Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885. } July 7. }	Charles Henry Miller, M.A.	
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Accountant.

1885. } Dec. 23. }	Alfred Grahame Bailey.	
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Honorary Precentor.

1914. } Nov. 20. }	William Ralph Westropp Roberts, D.D.	
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First
Election.Last
Election*Organist and Choir-Master.*

1894.	}	Charles George Marchant, Mus. D.
April 2.		

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Thomas Frederick Marchant.
 Melfort D'Alton.
 John Richard Morgan.
 Charles Kelly.

Thomas Harris Watson.
 James Edward Payne.
 James Martin.
 Kenneth MacGregor Greer, B. A.

Chief Steward.

1893.	}	Joseph Marshall.
Nov. 3.		

Clerk of the Works.

1885.	}	George Smith.
Oct. 31.		

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
 Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

Members of School Committees.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Astronomer Royal on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews; T. T. Gray, M.A.; W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; R. Russell, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, M.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A. (Quorum 5.)

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professor of Latin; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, M.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.; F. La T. Godfrey, B.A. (Quorum 5.)

Hebrew and Oriental Languages.—The Professor of Hebrew; the Lecturers in Hebrew; the Examiners in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac; the Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Mental and Moral Science.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, B.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.; F. La T. Godfrey, B.A. (Quorum 5.)

Experimental Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; J. Joly, Sc.D. (Quorum 4.)

Natural Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; the Lecturer in Pathology. (Quorum 4.)

History and Political Science.—The Lecky Professor of Modern History; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History; the Professor

of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Political Economy; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; the Lecturers for Moderatorships and Honors in History and Political Science; the Examiners for Moderatorship in Honors in History and Political Science; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Modern Languages and Literature.—The Professor of English Literature; the Professor of the Romance Languages; the Professor of German; the Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; the Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature; the Examiners for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature: E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Legal and Political Science.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Professor of Political Economy; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Lecturers and Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in Legal and Political Science. (Quorum 4.)

Celtic Languages.—The Professor of Irish; the Lecturer in Celtic Languages; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; Edmund Curtis, M.A. (Quorum 3.)

Law.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Registrar of the Law School. (Quorum 4.)

Physic.—The Regius Professor of Physic; the Regius Professor of Surgery; the Professor of Surgery; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Botany; the Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Lecturer in Pathology; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Four King's Professors; the Registrar of the School of Physic; Prof. Sir Robert H. Woods, M.Ch.; A. W. W. Baker, M.D. (Quorum 7.)

Engineering.—The Professor of Civil Engineering; the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy; the Lecturer in the practice of Electrical Engineering; the Lecturer in Electric Traction; the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; the Registrar of the Engineering School; J. T. Jackson, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A. (Quorum 5.)

Indian and Home Civil Service.—The Readers and Lecturers for the Indian and Home Civil Service; the Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School. (Quorum 5.)

Army.—The Lecturers of the Army School of the University; the Registrar of the Army School; the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps. (Quorum 3.)

Music.—The Professor of Music; the Examiners in the School of Music; the Registrar of the School of Music. (Quorum 2.)

Education.—The Professor of Education; the Professor of Moral Philosophy; the Examiners in the School of Education; the Registrar of the School of Education. (Quorum 2.)

Agriculture.—The Professor of Zoology; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the Registrar of the School of Agriculture. (Quorum 5.)

Members of the University Council.

THE PROVOST.

THE SENIOR LECTURER.

THE REGISTRAR.

(Retire 1920.)

Francis Alexander Tarleton, Sc.D.

Right Hon. William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt.D.

(Retire 1917.)

John Isaac Beare, M.A.

Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

William Alexander Goligher, Litt.D.

Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

Robert Russell, M.A.

William Edward Thrift, M.A.

(Retire 1918.)

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.

John Joly, Sc.D. (*Secretary*).

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

(Retire 1919.)

Sir Ralph Sillery Benson, M.A.

Sir John William Moore, M.D.

Arthur Warren Samuels, LL.D.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days falls on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commenced. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1917, 1918 these Wednesdays will fall on:—Nov. 7, and Dec. 12, 1917, and Feb. 6, Feb. 27, May 8, May 29, Nov. 6, and Dec. 11, 1918.

Members of the Divinity School Council.

(a) THE PROVOST (*Chairman*).

(b) Five representatives of the Board :—

Francis Alex. Tarleton, Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, D.D.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

(c) Three Members of the Teaching Staff :—

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

(d) Three Representatives of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland :—

Archbishop of Armagh.
Archbishop of Dublin.
Bishop of Meath.

Meetings of the Council are held on the Thursday after the third Wednesday in January, February, May, and June, and on the Tuesday before the 20th of November, at 2.30 o'clock.

Literary, Scientific, and other Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—The Right Hon. John Ross; LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1917-1918.

Auditor—I. Roundtree (Mod.), B.A., LL.B., B.L.

Treasurer—H. G. FitzGerald.

Secretaries.

T. C. K. Moore (Sch.), Sen. Mod., B.A.

J. E. Hazley.

Librarian—G. Harvey, B.A.

General Committee.

T. D. M. Bartley, *Ex-Auditor*.

H. A. Maginness, LL.B. (Mod.),
B.A.

J. V. Bateman.

R. H. Satchwell.

W. F. Starkie (Sch.).

L. Brock.

R. L. Young (Sch.).

Library Committee.

S. K. Brabazon.

W. B. Fox.

G. K. Carpenter (Sch.).

H. B. Weldon.

MEDALS.—

Oratory—Gold,

Silver,

Composition—President's Gold, .

No History Examination was held.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1917-1918.

President.—J. J. D. Richardson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.*Secretary.*—J. C. Davis (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—J. L. Syngge (Sch.).*Librarian.*—A. J. Leventhal (Sch.).*Registrar.*—G. S. B. Mack (Sch.).*Council.*E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A.
(*Ex-Pres.*).T. Bradley (*Ex-Sec.*).C. H. Rowe (Sch.), (*Ex-Treas.*).A. W. Boyce (Sch.) (*Ex-Regis.*).

T. S. Broderick (Sch.).

W. R. Fearon (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
Sc.B.

H. Tate (Sch.).

T. Bloomer, B.A.

J. N. Beaumont (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A.

T. J. R. Warren.

V. M. Syngge (Sch.) B.A.

W. G. West (Sch.).

D. P. S. Wilson.

*Associate Seats on Council.*H. M. O. White (Ex-Sch., Sen.
Mod.), B.A.

O. G. Fisher (Mod.), B.A.

John Bennett (Ex-Sch., Sen.
Mod.), M.A., Ex-Univ. Stud.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1916-1917.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, .

,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .

Oratory—Gold Medal,

,, Silver Medal,

[Owing to the War, no Medals were awarded during Session
1916-1917.]

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting is usually held in November. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening during Term, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in *Æsthetics*.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1917-1918.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.	Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.	Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.	Rev. D. C. Green, B.D.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.	Rev. E. J. Young, B.D.
Rev. the Warden of the Divinity School Hostel.	Rev. A. A. Luce, B.D., F.T.C.D.

Auditor.—J. P. Shortt (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).*Secretary.*—T. Bloomer, B.A.*Treasurer.*—J. H. McCombe.*Librarian.*—E. Mitchell.*Committee.*

“ <i>Ex-Officio</i> ” Members,	{ The President.
	{ The Vice-Presidents.
	{ The Officers of the Society.
	The Ex-Auditor, Rev. W. C. de Pauley (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
	B. W. Horan, B.A.
	H. M. Daunt (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
	H. A. V. Kennedy.
	Rev. N. L. Roberts, B.A.

AWARDS.

SESSION 1916-1917.

Oratory.—Rev. W. C. de Pauley, (Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Composition.*—Rev. O. G. Fisher (Mod.), B.A.*President's Prize Essay.*—J. P. Shortt (Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, 5s. 0d.

Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first or second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 8 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1873.)

SESSION, 1917-1918.

[Owing to the war, the election of the President and Secretaries for the Session 1917-1918 has been postponed till October.]

*President—**Record Secretary—**Corresponding Secretary—*W. R. Fearon (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Sc.B.*Treasurer—*E. E. Rollins, B.A.*Assist. Treasurer—*W. Macnie.*Librarian—*C. J. Quinlan.*Council: above with—*

W. G. Harvey, M.D.
 J. T. Wigham, M.D., D.P.H.
 T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
 Seton Pringle, F.R.C.S.I.
 Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D.,
 F.R.C.S.
 C. M. Benson, M.D.

W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D.,
 F.R.C.S.I.
 F. Gill, B.A.
 H. H. Molloy, B.A.
 H. A. Lavelle.
 R. Crighton.
 R. M. D. Devereux, B.A.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1s. 6d. per annum, on deposit of 1s.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.

W. G. Smith, M.D.

Emil Werner, Sc.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.

H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.,

S.F.T.C.D.

J. R. Cotter, M.A.

Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

W. H. Thompson, Sc.D., M.D.

H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).

[Owing to the war, no Officers were elected for 1917-1918.]

*Hon. Record Secretary.**Hon. Correspondence Secretary.**Hon. Treasurer.**Hon. Librarian—**Council.*

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at intervals during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at each Meeting. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess an Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made, can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5s. No Entrance Fee. Prizes are offered annually for Papers given by Junior Members. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
 J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
 W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Sydney Young, Sc.D.
 Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 William Tatlow, B.A.I.
 J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
 W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

[Owing to the war, the Society held no Meetings and appointed no new Officers during the Session 1916-1917.]

*Hon. Secretary.**Hon. Treasurer.**Committee.*

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patron.

The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

*Vice-Presidents.*The Rt. Hon. William Drennan
Andrews, LL.D.The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson,
M.A.The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson,
Bart., M.A.The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden,
LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the
University.The Right Hon. the Lord Chief
Justice of Ireland.*Committee.—Season 1917–1918.*[Provisional Committee elected by the Society to act for the duration
of the War.]The Junior Dean of Trinity College,
*Ex-officio.*J. Godfrey Bird, B.A., *Hon. Sec.*H. P. Mayne, B.A., *Hon. Treas.*

T. H. Maxwell, LL.D.

T. F. Figgis, LL.D.

K. M. Greer, B.A.

W. Warnock, *Hon. Lib. and Reg.**Auditors.*

Robert Macalister, LL.D.

| T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

SEASON.—OCTOBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1918.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members
of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also
held during Term time.

Subscription :—Performing Member, . . .	£1	1	0	per annum.
Non-Performing Member, . . .	1	10	0	„
Lady Associate, . . .	0	15	0	„
Orchestral Associate, . . .	0	15	0	„
Non-performing Associate, . . .	0	10	6	„

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or
of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee
Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1917-18.

Patron.

Rt. Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D., Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Patrons.

Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Provost.

Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

President.

L. C. Purser, Litt.D., S.F.T.C.D.

*Officers and Committee.**Auditor.*—L. J. D. Richardson (Sch. Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.*Secretary.*—J. C. Davis (Sch. Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—R. H. Micks (Sch.).*Librarian.*—G. S. B. Mack (Sch.).*Council.*C. S. Mullan (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A., Univ. Stud.

J. Bennett, M.A., Ex-Univ. Stud.

B. Farrington (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A.

H. V. Thornton (Sch. Mod.), B.A.

W. F. Starkie (Sch.).

W. B. Doak (Sch.).

O. A. G. Irwin (Sch.).

J. P. Gibson.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best-known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5s. for Members of Freshman standing; 7s. 6d. for all other Members.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1917-1918.

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

E. M. Coolican. | J. E. Magowan.

Treasurers.

W. Rawlins. | A. M. M'Meekin.

Librarian.

M. Copeland.

House-Officer.

M. Cherry.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*"
Members. { The Officers of the Society.
 { T. F. W. Hannay (*Ex-Sec.*).
 { A. M. Rodden (*Ex-Sec.*).
 M. C. Harding.
 R. Baxter.
 L. Smith.
 V. Whitfield.
 T. Tichbourne.
 O. Lane-Joynt.
 M. Stevenson.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.
1917-18.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

President.

The Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

Choirmaster.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. D.

Honorary Secretary.

W. J. Parr.

Honorary Librarian.

J. H. M'Combe.

Organist.

W. J. Parr.

Assistant Organist.

(No assistant.)

Honorary Treasurer.

J. Roberts.

Honorary Secretary for Women Students.

Miss W. A. Rawlins.

Honorary Treasurer for Women Students.

Miss M. H. Cherry.

Committee.

T. Bloomer, B.A.

G. S. Johnston.

J. E. Hazley.

Miss E. Halliday.

Miss L. Lawlor.

Miss E. Shirley.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music amongst Students, and especially amongst Divinity Students, to enable them later to take an active interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Friday, at 12 noon, and Tuesday, at 2.45 p.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many Members as desire it.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who regularly attend the Services and Practices for three Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Annual Subscription, One Shilling.

NEOPHYTE DEBATING SOCIETY.

1917-18.

President.

J. M. Henry, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

J. Johnston, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 I. Roundtree, B.L., LL.B.
 T. D. M. Bartley.
 B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
 B.A.
 L. J. D. Richardson (Sch., Sen.
 Mod., Univ. Stud.).

D. H. Cole (Mod.), B.A.
 H. M. O. White (Ex-Sch.),
 Sen. Mod., B.A.
 Rev. W. C. de Pauley, (Sen.
 Mod.), B.A.

Hon. Secretary.

G. S. B. Mack (Sch.).

Committee.

J. V. Bateman.
 R. L. Young.
 J. L. Syngé (Sch.).
 C. E. Gibson.

J. Lait.
 R. H. Satchwell.
 C. J. L. Brock.

The Society was founded to afford Freshmen practice in speaking, and so act as a sort of training-ground for the Senior Debating Societies.

Meetings are held in 22, T.C.D., on Mondays during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m.

Students below Senior Sophister standing are eligible for Membership, and become Members on payment of the Subscription (2s. 6d.) to the Hon. Secretary.

A Silver Medal is awarded annually in Oratory.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

1917-18.

MEN'S UNION (founded 1889).

President.

F. A. Tarleton, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. J. L. Morrow, M.A.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.,
S.F.T.C.D.
R. Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor W. E. Thrift, M.A.,
F.T.C.D.
W. Kennedy, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Professor H. T. Bewley, M.D.
Professor S. Young, Sc.D.
Rev. W. Crawford, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Chairman.

C. W. Parr.

Hon. Secretary.

T. J. R. Warren.

Hon. Treasurer.

G. K. Carpenter (Sch.).

Executive Committee.

Officers, with :—A. R. Aidin,
J. G. Bird, B.A.; T. Bradley ;
H. M. Daunt (Sen. Mod.),
B.A.; C. E. Gibson ; L. J. D.
Richardson (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A., Univ. Stud.

WOMEN'S UNION (founded 1905).

President.

Miss A. M'Meekin.

Hon. Secretary.

Miss M. Cherry.

Hall Secretary.

Miss R. Baxter.

Bible Secretary.

Miss M. Copeland.

Social Secretary.

Miss O. Crookshank.

Prayer Secretary.

Miss T. Tichborne.

Missionary Secretary.

Miss N. Long, B.A.

Assistant Missionary Secretary.

Miss K. Leslie.

*Librarian and Member of General
Committee.*

Miss A. Hogg (Sch.).

Hon Treasurer.

Miss L. Lawlor.

Medical Secretary.

Miss J. Cummins.

The object of the Movement is to unite students in Christian fellowship, to promote prayer and Bible study, and to bring before its members the Christian solution of social problems and the need for the evangelisation of the world.

Meetings and study circles are held frequently during term. Applications for membership will be gladly received by the Secretaries.

The two branches of the Movement in T.C.D. form units in the World's Student Christian Federation, which binds together in one body Christian unions in Universities and Colleges all over the world.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Introduction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"^a under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."^b

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Board, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, it acts conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

^a "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

^b For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

The BOARD consists of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Junior Fellows, and two representatives of the Professors.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Board may enact. (See p. 22.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,^a who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Board, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Board must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Board has power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and

^aEach Master in Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Board. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the following members:—The Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; the Senior Lecturer; the Registrar; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely:—two elected by the Board; six elected by all of the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and of the King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law; two elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering; four members elected by all the members of the Senate.

The Schools in Arts consist of the following Schools, viz.:—The School of Mathematics, the School of Classics, the School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, the School of Mental and Moral Science, the School of Experimental Science, the School of Natural Science, the School of History and Political Science, the School of Modern Languages and Literature, the School of Legal and Political Science, the School of Celtic Languages, and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Board. In the event of the Board refusing its approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of

filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Board, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Board, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Board without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having

first been granted by the Board, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,^a and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule may be made in favour of candidates when the circumstances which prevent their appearing in person are of a sufficiently grave or exceptional nature. (See page 14.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held at the end of Hilary Term, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

^a See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors: other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 12. Masters in Dental Science. |
| 2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 13. Masters in Engineering. |
| 3. Bachelors in Arts. | 14. Masters in Obstetric Science. |
| 4. Bachelors in Science. | 15. Masters in Surgery. |
| 5. Bachelors in Dental Science. | 16. Masters in Arts. |
| 6. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. | 17. Bachelors in Divinity. |
| 7. Bachelors in Engineering. | 18. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. |
| 8. Bachelors in Obstetric Science. | 19. Doctors in Literature. |
| 9. Bachelors in Surgery. | 20. Doctors in Science. |
| 10. Bachelors in Medicine. | 21. Doctors in Medicine. |
| 11. Bachelors in Laws. | 22. Doctors in Laws. |
| | 23. Doctors in Divinity. |

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

Terms and Exercises required for the several Degrees.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, and the Army School, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor in Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College. He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A *Master in Arts* must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, or in any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he

has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

The qualifications for the Degree of *Bachelor in Science* (Sc.B.) shall be research and advanced study in any important branch of Mathematical, Experimental, Natural, or Applied Science.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin, having obtained Moderatorship in Mathematics, Experimental Science, or Natural Science, may present himself for the Degree of Sc.B. one full year after graduation, provided he shall during that year have devoted himself to any important branch of Mathematics, Physics, Natural or Applied Science, both by advanced study and by research. The latter, when of an experimental or observational nature, to be carried on, as far as practicable, in the Laboratories of the College; or in Laboratories recognized by the Board and Council.^a

A Graduate of any other approved University who possesses a Degree the equivalent of Moderatorship, having spent a full year in residence in the University of Dublin, and having during that time pursued one of the branches of Mathematics, Experimental, or Natural Science by advanced study and research, as defined above, shall be eligible to present himself for the Degree of Sc.B.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin who has not obtained a Moderatorship, or a Graduate of any other approved University, may qualify himself for entry upon the course of study and research by presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination which embraces the subject of his intended studies, and obtaining such marks thereat as would qualify for Moderatorship.

The Candidate will be required to submit, in writing, to the Registrar of the Board a statement of the course of study and research which he desires to pursue; which statement must meet with the approval of the Board.

The proficiency of the Candidate in the branch of Science which he has selected shall, at the close of his year of study, be tested by Examination. The Examiners shall be selected by the Board, and may include one or more who are not members of the College staff.

The Candidate shall submit to the Registrar of the Board, not less than one fortnight before the date of the Examination, a Thesis (type-written or in print) giving an account of his research, and shall at the same time forward to the Bursar the sum of five pounds, and the Board shall submit this Thesis to Referees. The Referees and Examiners shall present a joint report to the Board upon the merits of the Candidate, not less than one week before the date of Conferring of Degrees. In the event of the Degree being granted, the above payment will be

^a The Laboratories of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are recognized under this scheme.

allowed as part payment of the Degree fee of ten pounds to the Senior Proctor.

The following Scale of Fees for Extern Students preparing for the Sc.B. Degree was agreed to by the Board on April 26, 1913:—

A. If the candidate proposes to present himself at the Moderatorship Examination in order to get the necessary qualification, he shall pay:—(a) £3 10s. for each Term prior to qualifying at that Examination during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for Extern Students in the Physical Laboratory; (b) £9 3s. prior to presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination; (c) £2 2s. for each Term subsequent to his qualifying at the Moderatorship Examination during which he attends our Laboratories.

B. If the Candidate does not present himself at the Moderatorship Examination, he shall pay £3 10s. for each Term during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for an Extern Student in the Physical Laboratory.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor in Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of *Doctor in Science* or *Doctor in Literature* must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor in Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is a work or works submitted by the Candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (a) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (b) Philosophy; or (c) *Æsthetics*; or (d) History; or (e) Archæology. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt.D.) The Candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some addition to real knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

Every Candidate must supply full information as to the authorities and materials which he has used.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain the Degree.

If a Candidate be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, he must produce detailed evidence as to his studies during his undergraduate course, and must declare, in writing, that his work has not previously been submitted as an exercise for a Degree at any other University.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either *viva voce* or in writing.

Degrees in Divinity.—All exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of Degrees in Divinity are under the control of a Court consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Biblical Greek, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

All correspondence relative to Degrees in Divinity must be addressed to the Regius Professor.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

- I. Old Testament,
- II. Hebrew,
- III. New Testament,
- IV. Dogmatic Theology,
- V. Ecclesiastical History, and
- VI. Patristic Theology,

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he

obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15s.

The Court, on sufficient reason being shown, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

- (1) Butler, *The Analogy*.
- (2) The Article *Miracle*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.
- (3) Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.
- (4) A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson, omitting chaps. 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 23, 24.
- (5) Swete, *The Apostles' Creed*.
- (6) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, with Harold Browne's *Exposition*.

Candidates may substitute for (6) *The Westminster Confession of Faith*, *The Form of Presbyterian Church Government*, and *The Directory for Public Worship*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send to the Regius Professor, two months before the day of Commencements, a Thesis, printed or type-written, on a subject chosen by himself and approved of by the Court. The Thesis should be accompanied by references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Arts of eight years' standing, and must also be a Bachelor in Divinity. He must likewise present a printed Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Court. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner appointed by the Court, who, together with the Regius Professor, shall report to the Court on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of £26 for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see Law School.

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

For the ways in which Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain this Degree, see Law School.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Board.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor in Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must be a B.A.O. of two years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for two years in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass the M.A.O. Examination according to regulations approved by the Board.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor in Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See Engineering School.)

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

Degrees in Music.—Candidates for Degrees in Music must matriculate in Arts, but are not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination for this Degree is divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—

- (a) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
- (b) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
- (c) Strict Counterpoint up to four parts.
- (d) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
- (e) The main outlines of musical history.
- (f) *Vivâ voce* on general knowledge of music.

Before entering for the Final Examination the Candidate must *either* submit an exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be either—

- (1) a vocal cantata containing a solo, an unaccompanied quartet, a five-part chorus, and a four-part fugue, with accompaniment for strings only;

or,

- (2) a string quartet containing the usual four movements.

The exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination. They need not be publicly performed unless the candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors and Doctors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge can proceed *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Dublin on payment of the necessary fees.

B. Should the candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1918 and 1919]:—

Pianoforte : *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in F sharp minor (Book ii, No. 14).

Chopin.—Nocturne in E major.

Or,

Organ : *J. S. Bach.*—Toccata in D minor.

Schumann.—Fugue on B. A. C. H., No. 5 (from 6 fugues for pedal-piano).

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to transpose and also to play at sight.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination; and successful candidates may sit for that examination at once.

2. Final Examination:—

- (a) Harmony up to five parts.
- (b) Counterpoint up to five parts, strict and free.
- (c) Double counterpoint.
- (d) Canon in two parts.
- (e) Fugal construction.
- (f) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
- (g) Critical and historical questions.
- (h) *Vivâ voce* principally to test the candidate's acquaintance with admitted masterpieces.

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must be a Mus. B. of the University of Dublin. Before sitting for the examination the Candidate must *either* submit an Exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be *either*—

- (1) A work for voices and orchestra, comprising—
 - (a) An overture or introduction,
 - (b) At least one choral movement in eight real parts,
 - (c) At least one solo with orchestra,
 - (d) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing;
- or,*

- (2) A symphony for full orchestra in the usual four movements.

Exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination.

B. Should the Candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1918 and 1919]:—

Pianoforte: *Beethoven*.—Sonata Appassionata.
Schumann.—Toccata in C major.

Or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach*.—Prelude and fugue in B minor (Peters, vol. 2).
Harwood.—Paean.

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to extemporize and to read a fairly easy orchestral score.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination, and successful Candidates may sit for that Examination at once.

The Examination will include:—

- (a) Harmony and free counterpoint up to eight parts.
- (b) Double and triple counterpoint.
- (c) Canon up to four parts.
- (d) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.

- (e) The instrumentation of a given passage.
- (f) Critical and historical questions.
- (g) *Viva voce*, principally to test the Candidate's knowledge of the works of the Great Masters.

All the several Musical Examinations are held concurrently, twice a year, on days announced in the Calendar.

<i>Fees.</i> —Fee for Matriculation,	£15
Bachelor of Music, ^a	10
Doctor of Music,	20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898; March 18, 1916):—

A Candidate for Mus. B. pays £2 before presenting himself for Examination; £3 before sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £5 before presenting himself at the Commencements.

A Candidate for Mus. D. pays £5 before sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £15 before presenting himself at the Commencements.

These fees are to be sent to the Senior Proctor.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

Admission of Candidates to Degrees "in absentia."—A Student of the University may be allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions (Decree of the Board and Senate, 14 February, 1917):—

1. The academic qualification required for Degrees to be conferred *in absentia* are the same as those required for Degrees conferred in person.

2. The requirements as to fitness of character are also the same as those required for Degrees conferred in person, viz.: that before passing any Grace for a Degree *in absentia* the Board shall require such evidence as it may deem necessary to secure that no unworthy Candidate is presented to the Senate.

3. Subject to the foregoing, the Board may pass a Grace for a Degree *in absentia* (a) for any Candidate resident without the British Isles, or (b) for any Candidate resident within the British Isles if the circumstances which prevent his appearing in person are in their opinion of a sufficiently grave or exceptional nature.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—A candidate who holds an Oxford or Cambridge Degree may be admitted to the corresponding Degree in Dublin on sufficient reason being shown, and provided that he has obtained the B.A. Degree in a course equivalent to that for the Dublin Degree.

The fee for the B.A. Degree *ad eundem* is £10 3s., as the Candidate must place his name on the College books. In all

^a If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the fee is only £5.

other cases the fee is the same as that payable by Dublin Graduates.

Candidates who have paid to the Senior Proctor the fee for a Degree *ad eundem* may present themselves for the examination for a higher Degree on payment of the regular examination fee, and before the *ad eundem* Degree has been conferred, and if the Candidate be successful, the higher and lower Degrees may be conferred at the same Commencements.

For the purpose of ascertaining the date at which a higher Degree may be taken, the Candidate is reckoned as having taken the lower Degree *ad eundem* on the date at which he obtained the corresponding Degree in his own University.

Application for the Degree of B.A. *ad eundem* must be made through the Senior Lecturer, in all other cases through the Senior Proctor. (Resolution of the Board, 23 June, 1917.)

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Baccalaureus in Artibus (B.A.),			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Magister in Artibus (M.A.),	9	16	6
Baccalaureus in Scientiis (Sc.B.),	10	0	0
Doctor in Scientiis (Sc.D.),	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris (Litt.D.),	25	0	0
Baccalaureus in Sanctâ Theologiâ (B.D.),	13	15	0
Doctor in Sanctâ Theologiâ (D.D.),	26	0	0
Baccalaureus in Utroque Jure (LL.B.),	11	15	0
Doctor in Utroque Jure (LL.D.),	22	0	0
Baccalaureus in Medicinâ (M.B.),	11	0	0
Doctor in Medicinâ (M.D.),	13	0	0
Baccalaureus in Chirurgiâ (B.Ch.),	5	0	0
Magister in Chirurgiâ (M.Ch.),	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetriciâ (B.A.O.),	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetriciâ (M.A.O.),	10	0	0
Baccalaureus in Dentariâ Scientiâ (B.Dent.Sc.),	10	0	0
Magister in Dentariâ Scientiâ (M.Dent.Sc.),	10	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Ingeniariâ (B.A.I.),	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Ingeniariâ (M.A.I.),	10	0	0
Baccalaureus in Musicâ (Mus.B.), for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
" " for Graduates,	5	0	0
Doctor in Musicâ (Mus.D.),	20	0	0

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., LL.D., M.A.I.,

Mus. B., Mus. D.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., Sc.B., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., M. Dent. Sc., and B.A.L., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Civil Engineering, and Dental Science will be found under the Regulations of the several Schools.

Representation of the University in Parliament.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A. D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one^a; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

“That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

^a “That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.”

“Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

“No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

“Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College.”

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

“Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election.”

Section 34.—“In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall

give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2s. 6d. for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. THE PROVOST or Head of the College ; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS ; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five : one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows ; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament ; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, BACHELORS IN SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made within one week of the declaration of the result of the Entrance Examination. Fees not paid within the specified time are subject to the Tardy Payment charge of 3s. per week, and if not paid within six weeks of the declaration, the Entrance Docket is cancelled. In the case, however, of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the days of Entrance, the payment must be made *on the last day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (a), (b), (c), and (d), contain all the information required by Students.

(a). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1s. 3d. Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(b). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Supplemental Hilary Term Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(c). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term,

unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3s. for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15s., in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(d). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(e). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15s., and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who

replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (e) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.
2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board May 2, and June 23, 1885.)
3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A., without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Board (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact :

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE :

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15s. for the half-year in which such replacement is made ; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30 ; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4s. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at 8.30 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.45 o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5s. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5s. a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as “Long Commons,” a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1s. 8d. per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of “Long Commons,” his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10s. for the week instead of 11s. 8d. If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8s. 4d. instead of 11s. 8d.

Short Commons.—During the period known as “Short Commons” (i. e. the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5s. If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4s., and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d. If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d.

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1s. a day during Short Commons, and 1s. 8d. a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll. cap. xvi.*)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D.; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D.; H. H. Dixon, SC.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years, on Nov. 28, 1908, and was re-appointed in 1912, on condition of his undertaking the duty of inspecting the residences of the College skips.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. THE mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those in which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis, Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. At all Entrance Examinations candidates who obtain 65 per cent. and upwards are given High Places. Candidates who are given High Places are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 9.30 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; and any one of the following Languages:—Greek; French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat, Macmillan); German, Gerstäcker, Germelshausen (Rivington). In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *vivâ voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry* is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii., and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information on the Course in Geometry may be obtained on application.)

* In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

3rd. Extra Exhibitions or Prizes may also be granted by the Board to deserving Candidates on the results of the Examinations for Junior Exhibitions and Sizarships.

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1917.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-six Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Greek Verse. | 7. French. |
| 2. Latin Verse. | 8. German. |
| 3. Greek Prose. | 9. Hebrew. ^a |
| 4. Latin Prose. | 10. Experimental Science. |
| 5. English Literature and Composition. | 11. Natural Science. |
| 6. English History and Modern Geography. | 12. Modern Irish. |
| | 13. Scripture. |

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapter 2, and Part iv., chap. i.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.

^a Hebrew Sizarships are not eligible for this Prize, except in the absence of other deserving Candidates.

English Literature.—continued.

Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.

Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.

Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Gardiner, Student's History of England.	}	130 marks.
Seeley, The Expansion of England.		
Trevelyan, England under the Stuarts.		
Gregory, Structural, Physical, and Comparative Geography,	}	70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Balzac, Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

Sand, François le Champi (Oxford Higher French Series).

Hugo, Hernani (Oxford Higher French Series).

German.

Schiller, Maria Stewart.

Goethe, Egmont.

Kurz, Die Humanisten (Macmillan).

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Óíon-Ópollaí Popair Peapa ar 'Eirínn.

Experimental Science.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemistry*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics—Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemistry—Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations of air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, *Zoology*, *Botany*, and *Geology*, which are as follows :—

Zoology—External morphology of Earthworm; Insect; Frog.
Life History of Butterfly or Moth; Frog.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography.

Scripture.

First ten chapters of Genesis.
I and II Samuel.
Isaiah, Chapters xl. to end.
St. Luke's Gospel.
Acts of the Apostles.
Epistle to the Galatians.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Scripture:—Rev. George Wilkins, B.D., and Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

4.

SIZARSHIPS.

SIZARS are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1s. 3d.

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the merits of the case are to be considered by the Senior Lecturer.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; or (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; or (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any three books of Homer, or any one book of Thucydides.

Any one book of Livy, or any one of the following portions of Horace :—(a) Odes, (b) Satires, (c) Epistles, including the *Ars Poetica*.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, and of the circle in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations—Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion ; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces ; equilibrium under coplanar forces ; polygon of forces ; simple applications of graphic methods ; simple machines ; work and energy.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . . . { C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve).
Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed. Ropes).

German, . . . Freytag: Der Staat Friedrichs des Grossen (Cambridge).

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew :—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.—xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.—xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course :—

- (a) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.
- (b) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English and from English into Irish.
- (c) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books :—

Eachtra Lomnochtáin.

Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flaunery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, “not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars.”^a

SIZARSHIP EXHIBITIONS.

On November 18, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That, pending the obtaining of an ordinance to legalize the use of the name “Sizar” the Board shall award in this year, and if necessary in subsequent years, such a number of special Sizarship Exhibitions, equal in value to Sizarships, that in effect the number of Sizars elected shall be about ten.

That Students elected to such exhibitions shall be granted free Commons, and (subject to the consent of the Tutors) be exempted from Half-yearly Fees, and pay an Entrance Fee of £1 1s. 3d.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i.e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i.e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Degree of Master in Arts are called Candidate

^a It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6.

Course of Study.

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i.e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (a) or (b).

(a) He may keep *either* the Hilary Term^a or the Trinity Term,^b and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c) He may *keep both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.
^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (a) or (b).

(a). He may keep *either* the Hilary Term^a or the Trinity Term,^b and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,^a he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c). He may keep *both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary^a and the Trinity Terms,^b and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (a) or (c); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

All students desiring to present themselves at any Ordinary, Honor, or Prize Examination in Arts in any term must give notice to the Senior Lecturer on or before the first day of the month in which the term commences, unless the Examination be a Term Examination commencing on or after the last day of Arts Lectures in the term, in which case notice must be given not later than the first day of the month in which the lectures terminate.

The days upon which notice must be given for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations will be found under the corresponding headings.

Students who fail to give due notice may, with the permission of the Senior Lecturer, and provided always that the programme of the Examination is not interfered with, be allowed to present themselves for the Examination on payment of a fine of three shillings.

Notice must be given on the form provided for the purpose.

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination*.

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*, and further papers may also be set. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek or French or German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17.

Catechetical Terms.

The Catechetical Examinations are held on the day following the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following:—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p. & v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is usually conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19.

Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables. A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application (*p. & v. v.*).
 Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—continued.

- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:
 Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i.
 French, Mérimée, Colomba.
 German, Liliencron, Umzingelt (Oxford).
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, Quentin Durward; *or*,
 Selections from Tennyson, Tiresias
 and other Poems (ed. Rowe and Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

- MATHEMATICS, Geometry, as before (*p. & v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and VII., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:
 Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX.
 French, About, Le Roi des Montagnes.
 German, Dehmel, Das grüne Haus (Oxford).
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, Marmion; *or*,
 De Quincey, English Mail Coach
 and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

- MATHEMATICS, Geometry as before (*p. & v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:
 Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis.
 French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc (Hachette).
 German, Die hundert besten Gedichte (Gowans and Gray).

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Shakspeare, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (p.).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . . Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).

LOGIC, Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p. & v. v.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Sallust, Catiline, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end chap. 99.
French, G. Sand, La Mare au Diable.
German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . . Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).

LOGIC, As before (*p. & v. v.*).

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics :—Composition and Resolution of
(*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines (*p. & v. v.*).

- LANGUAGES** (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
 French, Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse.
 German, Balladen und Romanzen, pp. 1-93 (Macmillan).
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION**, George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life.
 Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

- MATHEMATICS**, . . . Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
- LOGIC**, As before (*p. & v. v.*).
- MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**, Statics, as before.
 Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power (*p. & v. v.*).
- LANGUAGES** (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Virgil, *Æneid*, Books iv., vi., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek, Homer, *Iliad*, Books xxii., xxiv.
 French, Vigny, *Cinq Mars*.
 German, Freytag, *Die Journalisten*.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION**, Shakspeare, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are:—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see “Jellett Prizes”).

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see “Senior Exhibitions”).

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(a) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 *per cent.* in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (a) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (b) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(b) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See “Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students.”

(c) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister Year the subjects for Lectures and Examinations are divided into Groups A, B, C, D, E ; see § 25.

Keeping of Terms by Lectures.

A student without Professional Privileges obtains credit for a Term by attending courses of Lectures in two subjects which must be chosen from different groups.

The subjects on which Lectures are delivered each Term are given in § 25.

Each of the five languages, Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish, is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.* The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

In the Senior Sophister year a student cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History, and must pass an examination in the work of the Term.

The arrangements as to all Lectures in subjects by attendance on which Terms may be kept are posted on the Tutors' doors some days before Lectures begin.

Honor Lectures in any subject may be substituted for the Pass Lectures in that subject, in any Term, with the permission of the Lecturer.

Honor Lectures.—Junior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek and Latin for the Ordinary Lectures in Greek and Latin.

Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Lectures in any subject of Group A.

* On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages ; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

Keeping of Terms by Examination.

In order to get credit for any examination, a Junior Sophister must pass in English Composition and in three subjects, not more than two of which may belong to the same Group.

In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Any two of the five languages, Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish, count as one subject.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

Candidates for two Moderatorships who obtain Honors in the subjects of their Moderatorships in the same Term will be given credit for the Pass Examination of that Term, provided that a First Honor be obtained in at least one subject.

23. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(a) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

Or,

(b) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(c) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(d) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain prescribed Courses of instruction. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

(e) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

24. Junior Sophisters having Professional Privileges.*Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

A Junior Sophister having Professional Privileges obtains credit for a Term by attending Lectures in any one of the subjects as arranged for each Term; see § 25.

Keeping of Terms by Examination.

A Junior Sophister having Professional Privileges obtains credit for a Term Examination by passing in English Composition, and in two subjects taken from different Groups; but an Engineering student must not take Experimental Science at the Trinity or Michaelmas Examination, and may take at the same examinations two subjects which belong to the same Group.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

25. Subjects for Lectures and Examinations in the Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures.

A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

B. LANGUAGES:—GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, GERMAN, IRISH. (Two languages to count as one subject.)

C. LOGIC.

D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

E. HISTORY.

Subjects for Hilary Examination.

A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, {

Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year.

Hydrostatics:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.

Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.

B. LANGUAGES (two languages to count as one subject).

GREEK, Thucydides, Bk. vii.

LATIN, Tacitus, Agricola.

FRENCH, Daudet, Contes du Lundi.

GERMAN, Robertson, The Literature of Germany, pp. 73-143 (Home University Library); and Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

IRISH, Diarmuid ḡ Spáinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

- C. LOGIC—Mill's *Logic*, Book II. and Book III., chaps. i to v.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).
- E. HISTORY—Robinson's *History of Western Europe* (Ginn & Co.), chaps. i to xxii, inclusive.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . L. Stephen : Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot : English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures.

- A. ASTRONOMY.
- B. LANGUAGES :—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish. (Two Languages to count as one subject.)
- C. LOGIC.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.
NATURAL SCIENCE.
- E. HISTORY.

Subjects for Trinity Examination.

- A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, { Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
ASTRONOMY, { Parker's *Astronomy* (Longmans, Green, & Co.), chaps. i, ii, v, vi, vii, viii (omitting § 101), ix (to § 116 incl.), xi, and xii.
- B. LANGUAGES (two languages count as one subject).
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| GREEK, | Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III., and Philippic i. |
| LATIN, | Juvenal, Sat. iii, iv, vii, viii, xiv. |
| FRENCH, | Balzac, Eugénie Grandet (in Oxford Higher French Series). |
| GERMAN, | Schiller: Wilhelm Tell. |
| IRISH, | Gaeḃra ḡomnoḡṡáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill. |
- C. LOGIC—Mill's *Logic*, Book III., chaps. i-v, vii-xiii, and xx.
Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I., Preface and Aphorisms, 1-69, 129, and 130.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).
- E. HISTORY—Robinson's *History of Western Europe*, chaps. xxiii to end of volume.

- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . J. Morley: Walpole.
 Bacon's Essays, the following selection :—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures.

- A. ASTRONOMY (partly of a physical nature).
 B. LANGUAGES:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish. (Two Languages to count as one subject.)
 C. PSYCHOLOGY.
 D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.
 NATURAL SCIENCE.
 E. HISTORY.
 EDUCATION.

Subjects for Michaelmas Examination.

- A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
 ASTRONOMY, As before, and Parker's Astronomy, chaps. iv and x, and Young's Manual of Astronomy, chaps. ii, vii, viii, ix, and xvi-xx.
 B. LANGUAGES (two languages count as one subject).
 GREEK, Æschylus, Prometheus Vincetus.
 LATIN, Horace, Satires.
 FRENCH, R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
 GERMAN, Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
 IRISH, P. O'Leary, Séabna.
 C. PSYCHOLOGY—Höfding's Outlines of Psychology, chaps. i-iv, and Sections A and B of chap. v.
 D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
 NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).
 E. HISTORY—Green's *Short History of the English People*, from the Norman Conquest.
 EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. i, iii, iv.
 Culverwell, The Montessori Principles and Practice.
 Drummond, The Child.
 ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows :—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

General Properties of Matter:

- Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum, balance).
- Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
- Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
- Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle, hydrostatic balance, hydrometers of variable immersion).
- Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube).

Heat:

- Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
- Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids; Dulong's method, and apparent expansion in glass for liquids; air thermometer method for gases).
- Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
- Applications of expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums, &c.).
- Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).
- Measurement of quantities of heat.
- Measurement of specific heats of solids (water calorimeters, Dulong and Petit's law).
- Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling).
- Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter, Black's ice calorimeter).
- Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
- Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment).

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition :—

Electricity :

- Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
- Laws of magnetic induction (magnets and magnetic substances).
- Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip).
- Lines of force due to magnets and electric currents.
- Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent galvanometers, electro-magnets, electric bell).
- Ohm's law.
- Measurement of resistances and specific resistance (Metre Bridge, Post Office Box).
- Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers).
- Laws of electrolysis (gas and copper voltameters, electroplating, lead batteries).
- Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc copper and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
- Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).
- Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition :—

Sound :

- Simple vibration. Loudness, pitch, and tone.
- Measurement of frequency.
- Methods of maintaining vibrations, resonance.
- Vibrations of bodies, loops and nodes, laws of vibration of stretched strings.
- Transverse and longitudinal displacements, organ-pipes.
- Wave motion, measurement of wave-length and velocity of propagation.
- Musical intervals.

Light :

- Light propagated in right lines, rays ; pin optics.
- Laws of reflection and refraction.
- Measurement of angle between two reflecting surfaces.
- Measurement of refractive index.
- Mirrors and lenses, measurement of focal lengths.
- Dispersion, spectrum analysis and selective absorption.
- Photometry.

CHEMISTRY.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Inorganic Chemistry :—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. **Elementary Chemical Theory.**

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wall-flower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1-26, 136-152, and 233-238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration. Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

BOTANY, (1) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26-141, 152-199, and 238-283.

28

Senior Sophister Year.

In the Senior Sophister year the subjects are divided, as in the Junior Sophister year, into Groups A, B, C, D, E. See § 31.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

In the Senior Sophister year a Student obtains credit for a Term by attending Courses of Lectures in two subjects which must be chosen from different Groups.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures in any one subject. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures.

Senior Sophisters may be allowed to keep a Term by attendance, to the satisfaction of the Lecturers, at the Lectures in any two Moderatorship Courses, to be approved by the Senior Lecturer, subject to an appeal to the Board.

(1) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

Keeping Senior Sophister Terms by Examination, and passing the Degree Examination.

In order to get credit for the Hilary or Trinity Term Examination, or for the Degree Examination, a Senior Sophister must pass in English Composition, and in four other subjects.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 per cent.; Second Class, 55 per cent.; Third Class, 45 per cent.

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 34.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

29 Professional Privileges in the Senior Sophister Year.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* obtain Professional Privileges if they have credit for full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; but at the Degree Examination they obtain Professional Privileges only if they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the

entire year (i. e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures, and the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Engineering, Indian Civil Service, and Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (a), (b), (c), or (d), of § 23, obtain Professional Privileges; but at the Degree Examination they obtain Professional Privileges only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (a), (b), (c), or (d), § 23, for the *entire year* (i. e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

For the conditions under which *Army Students* are given similar privileges see Army School.

The Arts Course of *Medical and Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

30 Senior Sophisters having Professional Privileges.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

In order to get credit for a Term of Lectures, a *Divinity Student* must attend Courses in two subjects from different Groups; one of these subjects must be either Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. Or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

1. In order to get credit for a Term of Lectures, *any other Student who has Professional Privileges* shall attend a Course of Lectures in any one subject (except in the case of Law Students, Political and Economic Science, and in the case of Engineering Students, Experimental Science).

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Examination, and passing of the Degree Examination.

Divinity Students having Professional Privileges may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term Examination, or for the Degree Examination, by passing in English Composition and in three subjects, one of which must be Classics.

^a That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

In order to get credit for a Senior Sophister Term Examination, or for the Degree Examination, other students who have Professional Privileges must pass in English Composition and in three subjects (Experimental Science being excluded as a subject in the case of Engineering students).

31. Subjects for Lectures and Examinations in the Senior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Lectures.

- B. LANGUAGES:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish. (Two languages to count as one subject.)
- C. PSYCHOLOGY, OR ETHICS.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.
NATURAL SCIENCE.
- E. ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
EDUCATION.

Subjects for Hilary Examination.

- A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
ASTRONOMY, As before.
- B. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).
Greek—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II.
Latin—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III.
French—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées.
German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager and Die Piccolomini.
Irish—Oide Cloinne Tuineann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
- C. PSYCHOLOGY, Höffding's Outlines of Psychology, chaps. iv, vi, and vii.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
NATURAL SCIENCE, . . As in Course given below.
- E. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
SCIENCE, Ilbert's Parliament; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.
EDUCATION, Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. v, vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process.
Dewey, The School and Child.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography.
Crabbe: The Borough.

Subjects for Trinity Examination.

- A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
 ASTRONOMY, As before.
- B. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five),
Greek—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
Latin—Virgil, Georgics, i. iv.
French—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Labiche et Martin, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon (ed. Wells, pub. Harrap).
German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
Irish—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.
- C. ETHICS, Plato's Republic, Book iv (English translation).
 Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books i and ii (English translation).
 Rogers's Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part i.).
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
 NATURAL SCIENCE, . . As in Course given below.
- E. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12, inclusive).
 J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
- EDUCATION, Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. vii, viii, ix, and x.
 Adams, Herbartian Psychology.
 Welton, Logical Bases of Education.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
 More: Utopia (English Translation).

Subjects for Degree Examination.

- A. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . As before.
 ASTRONOMY, As before.
- B. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five),
Greek—Plato, De Republica, Book iii.
Latin—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.
French—V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series).
German—Faust, Erster Teil.
Irish—Oide Clomne Uirnið and Oide Clomne Uir (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).
- C. PSYCHOLOGY, Höffding's Outlines of Psychology, chaps. i, ii, iii, iv, sections A and B of chap. v, and chaps. vi, vii.

- OR ETHICS, As before, and Rogers's Short History of Ethics, Part II.
Butler's Sermons i, ii, and iii, with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books i and ii.
- D. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
- NATURAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
- E. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations, together with S. Low's Governance of England.
- EDUCATION, Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. xi to end.
Spencer's Education — Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.
Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v, vi, vii, in Part I, and in Part II, Discourses i, ii, and iii (omitting §§ 1, 2), and iv (omitting § 4).
Culverwell, as before, omitting chap. vii.
Bagley, as before, chaps. i–xv.
Adams, as before, omitting chaps. iv, vii, viii, and ix.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Shakspeare: Julius Caesar. Seeley: Expansion of England.

32. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

- Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
- Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching, torsion).
- Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

- Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method).
- Hygrometry (hygrometers, chemical, dew-point, wet and dry bulb).
- Specific heat of a liquid (method of mixtures, cooling method).
- Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
- Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin).
- Conductivity and diffusivity of good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
- Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile).
- Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
- Selective absorption of transparent bodies.
- General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

- Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
- Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method).
- Measurement of pressure by potentiometer.
- Internal resistance of cell, arrangement of cells.
- Moving coil galvanometers.
- Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment, Arago's disc, Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
- Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
- Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (dynamo used as motor, Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone).
- Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
- Measurement of heat due to electric current (glow and arc lamps).

Electrostatics :

- Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance).
- Distribution on conductor (proof plane, hollow conductor).
- Induction (ice-pail experiment, Leyden jar).
- Electroscopes.
- Electric discharges (points, lightning conductors).
- Cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus, induction machines.
- Capacity of a conductor, comparison of two capacities.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

As before.

CHEMISTRY.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats ; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives ; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

33. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
- BOTANY, (2) The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).
The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*.
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37-77, and 126-145.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
- BOTANY, (2) The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*).
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216-228, 266-271.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts, chaps. xvi.-xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
- BOTANY, (2) All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom.
Scott: Part ii., pp. 168-174, 189-201, and 290-306.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

34.

Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

*For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.
Prizes obtainable at Lectures.*

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10s. in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for two Prizes of the value of £1 10s. each in books, in Composition, the best Candidates among the Students attending his Class during the Term, one for Freshman Students and the other for Sophisters.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course.'

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively." The successful Candidates

* The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.^a

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Mathematics. | (g) English Literature. |
| (b) Classics. | (h) French. |
| (c) Mental and Moral
Philosophy. | (i) German. |
| (d) Experimental Science. | (j) Legal and Political Science. |
| (e) Natural Science. | (k) Old and Middle Irish. |
| (f) History and Political
Science. | |

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer not later than the last day of the preceding Term of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations.

All students desiring to present themselves at any Honor or Prize Examination, must give notice as set forth on page 45.

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

^a Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—“That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prizes or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

“That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list or those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees.”

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be given a medal, nor will he be placed in order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Moderatorship may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Moderatorship Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

All Candidates for Moderatorship are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer of their intention to compete, stating the Courses in which they desire to present themselves, and the Special Subjects (if any) which they are taking. This notice must be given on or before June 15th of the year in which they intend to compete.

The dates of each Moderatorship Examination are not published in the Almanac. The Senior Lecturer, after receiving the information required on or before June 15th, arranges the dates and periods of each Moderatorship Examination, and publishes them before the end of Trinity Term. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, Dec. 7, 1910.)

In arranging the time table for Moderatorship Examinations, care is taken to afford equal opportunities to candidates for Studentships.

It is the duty of the Courts of Examiners for the several Moderatorships to secure that in the case of alternative papers an approximately uniform standard shall be maintained. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, March 8, 1911.)

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Moderatorship, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board.

A Graduate who has obtained a Moderatorship at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee.

Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Parents and guardians who desire that students under their charge shall attend Catechetical Lectures or Examinations should notify the Catechist, who will inform them as to what lectures or examinations are attended.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

These regulations respecting Catechetical Premiums are under consideration by the Board, and due notice will be given of any changes.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations are conducted by (a) Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland; (b) Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; (c) Ministers nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board; and (d) by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations, to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in *Italics* are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	{ The Gospel of St. Luke. <i>The three other Gospels.</i>
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	{ The Acts of the Apostles. <i>Paley's Horæ Paulinæ</i> (omitting xi-xv), and <i>Stalker's Life of St. Paul.</i>
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	{ "The Church Catechism Explained," by A. W. Robinson (Church of Ireland). <i>The Epistle to the Hebrews</i> (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82-107. (Presbyterian Church.) <i>Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.</i> Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church.)

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	{ Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus. <i>The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of</i> <i>Leviticus</i> (chaps. 10, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25), <i>Numbers, and Deuteronomy.</i>
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	{ The two Books of Samuel, and first eleven chap- ters of first Book of Kings. <i>The Books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.</i>
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	{ The first Book of Kings, chap. 12 to end, and the second Book of Kings (Church of Ireland). <i>The Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, and</i> <i>Malachi.</i> (Church of Ireland.) Lindsay, <i>The Reformation</i> , Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church.) <i>Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith,</i> <i>Essays i., v., vi.</i> (Presbyterian Church.)

A system of Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians in Greek, and Revised Version. J. Armitage Robinson's <i>The Study of the</i> <i>Gospels.</i> (Church of Ireland.) Dr. James Moffatt's <i>Paul and Paulinism.</i> (Pres- byterian Church.)
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- TRINITY EXAM., . .** Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version.
Westcott's The Bible in the Church. (Church of Ireland.)
Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle. (Presbyterian Church.)
- MICHAELMAS EXAM.,** First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Blunt's A History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries. (Church of Ireland.)
Macpherson's Westminster Confession of Faith, Introduction and chaps i, ii, vi, and viii. (Presbyterian Church.)

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

- HILARY EXAM., . .** Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Cur Deus Homo. (Church of Ireland.)
MacGregor's Handbook on Galatians. (Presbyterian Church.)
- TRINITY EXAM., . .** Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version.
Perry's History of the Reformation in England.
Jewel's The Apology of the Church of England. (Church of Ireland.)
Davidson's Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews. (Presbyterian Church.)
- MICHAELMAS EXAM.,** The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions.
(For Candidate Bachelors.)
A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays.

Admission of Women to Degrees.

1. Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

“That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty’s Government be requested to obtain a King’s Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient.”

2. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT received January 16th, 1904 :—

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words “*Studiosi*” and “*Studentes*” having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemption thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

“That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law.”

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students:—

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

4. REGULATIONS WHICH WOMEN STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO OBSERVE.

(Formulated in Hilary Term, 1905; Amended in Trinity Term, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.

2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.

3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.

4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.

5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.

6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.

7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

5. TRINITY HALL.

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds were purchased in 1910 by John Purser Griffith, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

Recognition of other Universities.

1. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

STUDENTS in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, June 30, 1917):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, two Terms at Oxford, and have passed Responsions, in "Stated Subjects," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the Previous Examination.

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, four Terms at Oxford, and have passed the First Public Examination, will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class, provided they qualify or have qualified in all the subjects of the Final Freshman Examination.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the Previous Examination.

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, six Terms, and have passed the First Public Examination, will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class, provided they qualify or have qualified in all the subjects of the Final Freshman Examination.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the General Examination.

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, nine Terms at Oxford, and have passed the First Public Examination, will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B.A., provided they qualify or have qualified in all the subjects of the Final Freshman Examination.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the General Examination.

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910,
March 8, and May 10, 1911.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board and Council may be allowed, by special permission of the Board, credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales, and the National University of Ireland.

3. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows:—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4. The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

(a) To those who are already on the College books.

(b) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

4. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, McGill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior

Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

5. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope in the subjects required by the General Medical Council are permitted to enter Trinity College and to proceed with their Medical Course without further examination. Such Students, upon registering themselves in the School of Physic, are exempted from payment of the College Entrance Fee, provided they proceed as Medical Students of the First Collegiate Year.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination, as in par. 2 above, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and Physics, including practical work, at any College in South Africa approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,^a will be permitted, on production of the usual certificate to that effect, to present himself for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and will keep his terms according to the rules in force for all Medical Students. To such Students the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the First Year will be remitted.

4. Students who have passed in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, or Physics at the first B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope are exempted from the corresponding portions of the Preliminary Scientific Examination. Such students, if they have credit for a six months' course of lectures in Anatomy and Dissections at the South African College, Capetown, should they enter the Medical School in or before October, will be enabled to present themselves for the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I, at the end of their second Medical year. Students to whom this section applies are subject to the same rules, in respect of terms and fees, as students dealt with in par. 3 above.

^aThe South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and the University College of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

5. The students who have passed in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and Physics at the first B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and have also obtained credit for the full courses of Anatomy and Physiology (including practical work) at the South African College, are accepted as Medical Students who have completed their second year of study, and may enter for the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I, omitting Organic Chemistry. Such students are permitted to take Organic Chemistry in their Third Medical Year and at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

When such students have attended the lectures prescribed for medical students in Trinity Term (May-June), they may present themselves at the Final Freshman Examination, held at the close of the Second Collegiate Year, in the subjects required from all Medical Students; and they are granted the exemptions from fees laid down in II., par. 3 below.

II.

1. A Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope is permitted to present himself at the Final Freshman Examination, with exemption from those subjects in which he has already passed at the Intermediate Examination.

2. Students who have obtained credit for two full years of the Medical Course in the South African College, and have also passed the first B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination, as in I, par. 5 above, may, when they have attended the lectures prescribed for medical students in Trinity Term (May-June), present themselves at the Final Freshman Examination in the subjects required from all medical students. But if such students have also passed the Cape Intermediate Examination, they are exempted both from attendance at the above-mentioned lectures in Trinity Term and, at the Final Freshman Examination, from such of the subjects required from medical students as they have already passed in at the Intermediate Examination.

3. The Entrance and half-yearly fees up to and including the half-yearly fee payable at the end of the Junior Freshman year are remitted in the case of every student holding the credits mentioned in either of the two preceding sections.

III.

A Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope is permitted to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, i.e., as a student who has obtained credit for the first two Collegiate years and for the Final Freshman Examination.

To such students the Entrance and half-yearly fees up to and including that payable in May of the Senior Freshman year are remitted.

IV.

In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for Greek, French, or German.

V.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following scheme for awarding South African Exhibitions was adopted by the Board, for one year, on June 23, 1917.

1. The distribution of the South African Exhibitions shall be as follows:—

- (a) *Two* to be nominated annually by the South African College, Capetown.
- (b) *Two* to be nominated annually by the Victoria College, Stellenbosch.
- (c) *Two* to be nominated annually from the other four University Colleges (viz. Rhodes College, Grahamstown; Grey College, Bloemfontein; Natal College, Pietermaritzburg; and Transvaal College) as the authorities of these Colleges shall determine.

2. The nomination by each College, or group of Colleges, shall be made before March 1st in each year. The Exhibitioner should join Trinity College before April 15th. In case of failure on the part of any College, or group of Colleges, to nominate to an Exhibition before March 1st, application may be made directly to Trinity College for such vacant Exhibition by the Principal of any secondary school, in the Province in which that College is situated, on behalf of a deserving Student. The selected Exhibitioner should in this case join Trinity College at the beginning of October in the same year.

3. The Exhibitions shall be granted to Medical Students only (unless the Board of Trinity College shall in a special case determine otherwise).

4. For the purpose of these Exhibitions Students of other Colleges, who afterwards join the South African College, Capetown, shall be regarded as Students of the South African College.

5. Exhibitioners will be expected to take the Degree of M.D. (unless specially exempted), and in the matter of hospital attendance and otherwise to comply with the directions given by the authorities of Trinity College.

6. The value of these Exhibitions shall be £150 if three years of the Medical Education are taken in Trinity College, £175 if four years, and £200 if the whole Medical Course is taken in Trinity College.

7. Exhibitioners must reside in College, unless expressly exempted by the Provost.

8. No person shall be disqualified for nomination to an Exhibition by reason of his holding any Exhibition or Scholarship in South Africa.

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

SENIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

A Prize Examination is held in Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Freshman year; Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz.:—

- Mathematics.
- Classics.
- Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- Experimental Science.
- Natural Science.
- History and Political Science.
- Modern Literature.
- Legal and Political Science.
- Engineering Science.
- Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

§ I.—MATHEMATICS.

[The books recommended by the Mathematical Committee are printed on a separate leaflet.

Credit will be given for style and neat arrangement of answers.

Candidates are expected to bring into the hall books of tables and Mathematical instruments. A practical paper will be set in each Freshman Term.

In Michaelmas Term a general paper will be set covering all the preceding Honor Course.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Elementary theory of maxima and minima, mean centres, transversals (including harmonic and anharmonic ratios), poles and polars, inversion, coaxal circles, projection.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics, with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

Drawing of graphs.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and geometrical progressions; scales of notation; surds; quadratic equations and simultaneous equations of the second degree; permutations and combinations; binomial theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry.—To the end of solution of plane triangles; use of logarithms; numerical solution of triangles.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of right line and circle. Graphic solution of equations.

Algebra.—Elementary convergence of series, binomial theorem, logarithms, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, elementary continued fractions, algebraic series, relation between the roots and coefficients of a rational integral algebraic equation. Elementary symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem. Exponential forms of trigonometrical functions. Trigonometrical series. Expression of trigonometrical functions by infinite products.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of the general conic, and of central conics and parabola in their simplest forms.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Relation between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, radii of inscribed and circumscribed circles: spherical excess.

Algebra.—Theory of convergence of series (continued), rational and irrational numbers, the continuum.

Differential Calculus.—Continuity and discontinuity of functions; limits of functions; differential calculus to the end of Taylor's theorem for one variable.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary integration; integration between limits.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces; equilibrium under coplanar forces; polygon of forces; simple applications of graphic methods; simple machines; work and energy.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Algebra.—Elementary determinants.

Differential Calculus.—Maxima and minima of functions of one variable; partial differentiation; elementary application of the differential calculus to plane curves (tangents, normals, curvature).

Integral Calculus.—Integration of rational functions; integration by successive reduction; elementary application of the integral calculus to areas and lengths.

Statics.—Equilibrium under coplanar forces, excluding friction; virtual work.

Dynamics.—Rectilinear motion of a particle; harmonic motion; projectiles; constrained uniplanar motion under gravity.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Differential Calculus.—Calculation of the effects of small errors; successive partial differentiation; extension of Taylor's theorem to several variables; asymptotes; plotting of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Integration by rationalization; areas and lengths of curves.

Analytical Geometry.—The plane and right line in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates.

Statics.—Equilibrium of bodies under coplanar forces, including the general theory of friction; graphic statics; application of the calculus to finding centres of gravity.

Dynamics.—Motion of a particle under a central force.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Analytical Geometry.—Central quadrics in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Differential Equations.—Equations of first order, and linear equations with constant coefficients (two variables).

Attractions.—Elementary theory of attraction and potential for particles; uniform plane and spherical distributions of matter; tubes of force.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary theory of multiple integrals, with applications to the determination of volumes and surfaces, and centres of gravity of solids.

Algebra.—Solution of cubic and biquadratic; symmetric functions; Sturm's theorem; Horner's method of approximation.

Dynamics.—Constrained motion of a particle; motion of a particle in a resisting medium.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Confocal quadrics; general theory of surfaces in rectangular Cartesian coordinates; curvature of surfaces and twisted curves.

Trigonometry.—Exponential and Logarithmic series for complex variable.

Differential Equations.—Well-known miscellaneous methods, homogeneous equations, exact equations, ordinary linear differential equations (two variables).

Integral Calculus.—Integrals of inertia; reduction of elliptic integrals to normal forms.

Dynamics.—General principles, energy, momentum; motion of a rigid body parallel to a fixed plane.

Statics.—General equations of equilibrium in three dimensions; wrenches; equilibrium of strings under coplanar forces.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Torsion of curves; homogeneous equations of curves and surfaces.

Differential Equations.—Integration by series of Legendre's and Bessel's equations; Riccati's equation; the differential equation satisfied by the hypergeometric series.

Attractions.—General theory of potential, Green's theorem, elementary applications of spherical harmonics, inversion, images. (Attraction of quadrics excluded.)

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point, resultant pressure over areas, general equations of equilibrium, equilibrium of floating bodies when the fluid is at rest or rotating as a rigid body.

[End of Scholarship Course.]

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Differential Equations.—Total differential equations and simultaneous equations.

Analysis.—Complex variable; theory of power series; absolute convergence; uniform convergence; Riemann's theory of integration for real variables.

Dynamics.—Motion of a rigid body in three-dimensions, screws, Euler's equations.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Differential Equations.—Partial differential equations of the first order, Lagrange's and Charpit's methods.

Analysis.—Fundamental properties of analytic functions; Taylor's Laurent's and Liouville's theorems; residues, with simple applications to the evaluation of definite integrals; asymptotic expansions.

Dynamics.—Lagrange's generalized equations of motion; small oscillations.

Attractions.—Attractions of quadrics.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Geometry and Algebra.—Invariants and covariants of the binary cubic and binary quartic. Invariants and covariants of homogeneous quadratic forms in three variables.

Higher Analysis.—Fourier's series, elementary properties of gamma-functions, of Legendre's and Bessel's functions, and of spherical harmonics.

Hydrodynamics.—Fundamental property of a fluid, Euler's and Lagrange's forms of the equations of motion, Weber's transformation; steady motion; velocity potential, Stokes' theorem, irrotational motion in simply connected and multiply connected regions, Green's theorem; sources and sinks, images; stream function in two dimensions; motion of a circular cylinder in an infinite liquid; vessel in the shape of an elliptic or equilateral prism rotating uniformly; motion of a sphere in an infinite liquid; Stokes' stream-function; vortex motion, expression of velocities in terms of expansion and rotation, velocity potential due to a vortex, vortex sheets; rectilinear vortices.

TRINITY LECTURES.

Higher Analysis.—Doubly periodic functions, elementary properties of the functions $\sigma(u)$, $\zeta(u)$, $p(u)$, $\operatorname{sn}(u)$, $\operatorname{cn}(u)$, $\operatorname{dn}(u)$.

Elasticity.—Heterogeneous strain, heterogeneous stress; expressions of stress in terms of strain, strain-energy-function; equations of equilibrium; spherical shells under uniform normal pressure; cylindrical shells under uniform surface-tractions; torsion of a prism when the cross-section is an ellipse, an equilateral triangle, or a rectangle; equilibrium of thin beams assuming the bending moment proportional to the curvature, equation of three moments.

§ II.—CLASSICS.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:—

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{	Euripides:— <i>Medea</i> , <i>Bacchae</i> ; Hercules Furens.
		Horace:— <i>Odes</i> , <i>Epodes</i> , <i>Carmen Seculare</i> .
		Ovid's <i>Heroides</i> , edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.—XIV., inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

{ Homer:—*Odyssey*, Books VI. IX. XXI. XXII.;
Odyssey, Books X.—XVII., inclusive.
{ Virgil, *Æneid*, Books I., II., III., V.; *Æneid*,
Books IV., VI., VII.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

{ Herodotus:—Books I. VIII.; Books VI. VII.
{ Livy:—Books XXI. XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV.
XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

{ Plato:—*Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*; *Phaedo*.
{ Cicero:—*Pro Milone*, *Philippic* II; *Cicero in*
his Letters I.—XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters,
XXXIV.—LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published
by Macmillan).

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

{ Sophocles:—*Ajax*, *Antigone*; *Philoctetes*.
{ Plautus:—*Trinummus*, *Miles*; *Captivi*.
{ Terence:—*Phormio*.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

{ Homer:—*Iliad*, Books XXI.—XXIV., inclusive;
Iliad, Books XIII.—XX., inclusive.
{ Virgil:—*Æneid*, Books IV. VI. VIII. IX.; *Æneid*,
Books VII. X. XI. XII.
{ Ovid:—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

{ Thucydides:—Books I. VII.; Books III. IV.
{ Tacitus:—*Agricola*; *Histories*, Books I. II.
Histories, Books III. IV.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

{ Demosthenes:—*Olynthiacs*, *Philippic* I., *De*
Corona.
{ Aeschines:—*In Ctesiphontem*.
{ Juvenal:—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.
{ Persius:—*Satires* I. II. III. V. VI.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

{ Aeschylus:—*Prometheus Vincetus*; *Agamemnon*,
Septem contra Thebas.
{ Lucretius:—Books I. II.; Books III. V. VI.
{ Horace:—*Satires*.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

{ Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics*, Books II. VI.;
Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V.
{ Cicero:—*De Officiis*; *De Finibus*, Books I. II.
III.; *Tusculan Disputations*, Book I.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

{ Plato:—*De Republica*, Books I. II. III.; *De Repub-*
lica, Books IV. V.
{ Virgil:—*Eclogues* and *Georgics*.
{ Horace:—*Epistles*, including the *Art of Poetry*.

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. i., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, . Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. i., chaps. 1 to 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. ii., chaps. 1, 2.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
 Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire,
 chapters 40 and 41.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
 Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, candidates will be examined in their general knowledge of the subject, period, or school under study.

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Keynes' *Logic* (Fourth Edition), Introduction, Part i; Part ii, Chaps. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10; Part iii, Chaps. 1-6, 8, 10.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Keynes' *Logic*, as in Junior Freshman Honor Course.

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, Chaps. 17-25.

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. i.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended :—

Höfding's *Psychology*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Bks. i and ii.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked ; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. ii and iv.

Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, to the end of the *Analytic*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, the *Dialectic* and *Methodology*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Ancient Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic*.

Aristotle's *Ethics*.

HILARY LECTURES.

Modern Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.

Butler's *Sermons and Nature of Virtue*.

Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.

Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.

TRINITY LECTURES.

The Philosophy of Hegel.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.

§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle: construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, tension, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume, change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac. Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltmeters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes. Koenig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics.—Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . . Entrance Prize Course.

External morphology of Sea Anemone; Earth-worm; Crayfish; Spider; Snail; Pigeon or other Bird; Rabbit or other Mammal.

General Principles of Physiology.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

BOTANY, . . . The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . . Huxley's Physiography, with Geikie's Class Book of Geology, to end of chap. xiv. A practical acquaintance with the rocks and minerals described in the Course will be expected of the candidate, and he is recommended to attend the practical demonstrations given in Trinity Term.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course and Junior Freshman Course as before.

External morphology of Zoophyte; Starfish; Leech; Centipede; Mya or Anodon; Cuttlefish; Cod or other Fish; Lizard.

Internal morphology of Fish; Frog; Bird; Mammal.

Life-history of Zoophyte.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

BOTANY, . . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Draparnaldia, Peltia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . . As before, with the Demonstrations in Petrology and Mineralogy of Michaelmas Term.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, The Professor's lectures during Michaelmas Term. The student should refer to Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. i. Questions in Elementary Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)
- GEOLOGY, The Professor's lectures and the Demonstrations in Palæontology during Hilary Term. Lapworth's Intermediate Text Book of Geology, Part iii., and Wood's Palæontology may be consulted. Questions in Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)
- GEOLOGY, The work for the Trinity Examination and Marr's Principles of Stratigraphical Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before, with practical work.
- GEOLOGY, The work for the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year. Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. ii, may be consulted.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before, with practical work.
- GEOLOGY, As for the Hilary Examination.

§ VI.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 449-1485.
European History, 476-1494.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 449-1066. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *England before the Norman Conquest.*
Joyce, . *Short History of Ireland : Part II.*]

B. European History, 476-918. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *The Dark Ages.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 1-6.
Davis, . *Charlemagne.*]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1066-1272. (*One paper*) :

[Davis, . *England under the Normans and Angevins.*
Joyce, . *Short History of Ireland : Part III*, chaps. i to x, inclusive.]

B. European History, 918-1273. (*One paper*) :

[Tout, . *The Empire and the Papacy.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 6-13.
Fisher, . *The Medieval Empire*, chaps. 1, 3, 7, 10.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1272-1485. (*Two papers*) :

[Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. III and IV.
Trevelyan, . *England in the Age of Wycliffe.*
Gairdner, . *Introduction to The Paston Letters.*
Bagwell, . *Ireland under the Tudors*, chaps. 5-7.
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chap. 2.]

B. European History, 1273-1494. (*Two papers*) :

[Lodge, . *The Close of the Middle Ages.*
Lavissee et Ram- } *Histoire Générale*, vol. III, chaps. 1-6.
baud, . }
Armstrong, . *Lorenzo de' Medici.*]

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

- Period { English and Irish History, 1485-1801.
 { European History, 1494-1814.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1485-1603. (One paper):

- Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vol. v.
 Pollard, . *Henry VIII.*
 Creighton, . *Queen Elizabeth.*
 O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chaps. 3, 4.

B. European History, 1494-1598. (One paper):

- Johnson, . *Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. i, chap. 19.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1603-1714. (One paper):

- Trevelyan, . *England under the Stuarts.*
 Firth, . *Oliver Cromwell.*
 Gardiner, . *Cromwell's Place in History.*
 Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.*
 chap. 1.
The Cambridge Modern History, vols. iv, chap. 18; v, chap. 10.

B. European History, 1598-1715. (One paper):

- Wakeman, . *The Ascendancy of France.*
 Acton, . *Lectures on Modern History*, chaps. 9-15.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1714-1801. (Two papers):

- Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vols. ix and x.
 Morley, . *Walpole.*
 Morley, . *Burke.*
 Rosebery, . *Pitt.*
 Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century,*
 chaps. 2-5, 7, 8, 12, 13.

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. vi, chap. 14.

B. European History, 1715-1814. (Two Papers):

- Hassall, . *The Balance of Power.*
 Morse Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe.*
 Johnston, . *History of the French Revolution.*
 Rose, . *Napoleonic Studies.*

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, to 1307. (*One paper*) :
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 M'Kechie, . *Magna Carta.* Historical Introduction.
 Stubbs, . *The Constitutional History of England*, chaps.
 15 and 19.
 Petit-Dutaillis, . *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]
- B. European History. The First Three Crusades. (*One paper*) :
 [Stevenson, . *The Crusaders in the East.*
 Sybel, . *History and Literature of the Crusades.*
 Stubbs, . Preface to *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* (Rolls Series).
 Archer, . *The Crusade of Richard I.*
 Oman, . *The Art of War in the Middle Ages.*]
- C. Economic History. Outlines of History to 1600.
 [Meredith, . *Economic History of England.* Introduction, Books I and II.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, to 1625. (*One paper*) :
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 Dicey, . *The Privy Council.*
 Prothero, . Introduction to *Select Statutes, etc., 1558-1625.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]
- B. European History. The Thirty Years' War. (*One paper*) :
 [Gindely, . *History of the Thirty Years' War.*
 Gardiner, . *The Thirty Years' War.*
 Fletcher, . *Gustavus Adolphus.*]
- C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1600-1760.
 [Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book III.
 Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, from 1625. (*One paper*) :
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 Gardiner, . Introduction to *Constitutional Documents, 1625-1660.*
 Dicey, . *The Law of the Constitution.*
 Low, . *The Governance of England.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History, 1814-1878. (*One paper*):

[W. Alison Phillips, *Modern Europe*.

The Cambridge Modern History, vols. x and xi (for reference)].

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1760-1900.

[Meredith, *Economic History*. Book iv.

Toynbee, *Industrial Revolution*.]

§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

History of English Literature: 1500 to 1600, but including whole career of Shakespeare; as in Wyatt and Low's Text-Book of English Literature.

Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; *Henry V*.

Spenser: *The Faery Queene*, book i.

More: *Utopia*, with Roper's *Life of More* (ed. Lumby, Cambridge).

Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*, book i.

Trinity Examination.

History of English Literature: 1600 to 1660, but including whole career of Milton; as in Wyatt and Low.

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*; *Coriolanus*.

Spenser: *The Faery Queene*, book ii.

Bacon: *Essays*.

Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*, book ii.

Michaelmas Examination.

History of English Literature: from the beginnings to 1500, as in Wyatt and Low.

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*; *Twelfth Night*.

Milton: *Lycidas*; *Comus*.

Spenser: *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

Sidney: *Apology of Poetry*.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

History of English Literature: 1660 to 1798, as in Wyatt and Low.

Chaucer: *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*.

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*; *The Tempest*.

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, books i, ii; *Areopagitica*.

Trinity Examination.

History of English Literature: 1798 to 1832, as in Wyatt and Low.

Chaucer: Knight's Tale; Squire's Tale; Nun's Priest's Tale.

Shakespeare: Richard III; Romeo and Juliet.

Addison: Coverley Papers, and Critical Papers, from the Spectator (selections ed. T. Arnold, Oxford).

Michaelmas Examination.

Chaucer: Clerk's Tale; Prioress's Tale; Sir Thopas; Prologue to Legend of Good Women.

Shakespeare: Macbeth; Hamlet.

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.

Pope: Rape of the Lock; Essay on Criticism.

Swift: Drapier's Letters.

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.

3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination:

Corneille: Nicomède (P. de Julleville—Hachette); Le Menteur (P. de Julleville—Hachette).

Racine: Andromaque (Oxford University Press).

Balzac: Le Colonel Chabert (Clarendon Press).

Trinity Examination:

Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette); Les Femmes Savantes (Lanson—Hachette); L'Avare (Manchester University Press); Le Misanthrope.

Maupassant: Six Contes (Cambridge Univ. Press).

La Fontaine: Fables Choiesies (Dent's Classiques Français).

Michaelmas Examination :

Marivaux : Théâtre (in *Tous les Chefs d'œuvre*).
 Sainte-Beuve : Pages Choies (Colin).
 Les Epistoliers du xviii^e Siècle (Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'œuvre*).
 Faguet : Le Dix-Huitième Siècle.
 Balzac : Le Curé de Village (Oxford University Press—
 American Branch).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination :

Chateaubriand : Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).
 V. Hugo : La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press); Les
 Feuilles d'Automne.
 G. Paris : Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1-425).

Trinity Examination :

Balzac : Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).
 V. Hugo : Le Rhin (Nelson).
 G. Paris : (*ut supra*) lines 426-815.
 Sand : La Petite Fadette.

Michaelmas Examination :

Vigny : Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort
 du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.
 Musset : Poésies Nouvelles (excluding Rolla). [In Dent's
Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre.]
 Gautier : Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).
 Renan : Souvenirs de Jeunesse.
 G. Paris et Langlois : Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3-11,
 95-129, 239-251, 268-276.

GERMAN.

HONOR COURSE IN GERMAN.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions :

1. Practical Study of the German Language: Phonetics and Exercises in Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.
2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German Language.
3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Authors and Literary Works.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term. They are further expected to pay some attention to present-day events in Germany, and passages for Unseen Translation from current newspaper and magazine literature will be set at the various examinations.

The following Course has been appointed. It is to be noted that questions may be set at any examination from any part of the Course for a previous examination:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part v., first six chapters.

Kleist : Prinz Fredrich von Homburg.

Viëtor : Deutsches Lesebuch in Lautschrift, II. Teil.

Viëtor : German Pronunciation : Practice and Theory.

Trinity Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part v., chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).

Heine : Buch der Lieder.

Grillparzer : Der Traum, ein Leben.

Michaelmas Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part v., chap. xiii. to end.

Hebbel : Agnes Bernauer.

Sütterlin und Waag : Deutsche Sprachlehre.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part iv., first six chapters.

Lessing : Die Hamburgische Dramaturgie.

Lessing : Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part iv., chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).

Lessing : Nathan der Weise.

Lessing : Emilia Galotti.

Michaelmas Examination :

Robertson : History of German Literature, Part iv.

Schiller : Wallenstein—Lager und Piccolomini.

Goethe : Hermann und Dorothea.

Goethe : Gedichte, (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. Candidates are permitted to take any two of the three languages—English, French, and German. The numbers of marks assigned to the two languages selected by a Candidate are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Shakespeare; King Lear; Antony and Cleopatra.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Wordsworth: Matthew Arnold's selection (Macmillan).
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books iii and iv.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.
- FRENCH, . Ronsard: Odes, Books i to v, both inclusive (in Bibliotheca Romanica—Mudie).
Ronsard: Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press), excluding Odes.
Du Bellay: Divers jeux rustiques et autres œuvres poétiques (Sansot); Les Regrets (Sansot).
Montaigne: Extraits (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part iii.
- GERMAN, . Robertson: History of German Literature, Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Schiller: Wallensteins Tod.
Wright: Grammar of the Gothic Language, (Accidence, Syntax, and Text).

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Marlowe: Edward II.
Shakespeare: Richard II.
Byron: Matthew Arnold's selection (Macmillan).
Shelley: Stopford Brooke's selection.
Keats: Lamia; Eve of St. Agnes.
Essays of Elia (First Series).
- FRENCH, . Corneille: Polyeucte, Don Sanche, Discours sur l'Art dramatique; La Galerie du Palais (Manchester University Press); Le Cid (P. de Julleville—Hachette).
Racine: Athalie (ed. Bernardin, pub. Delagrave); Phèdre (Bernardin—Delagrave).
Lanson: (*ut supra*) Part iv.
Hanotaux: La France en 1614 (Nelson).
- GERMAN, . Robertson: History of German Literature, Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Schiller: Die Räuber.
Goethe: Faust, I. Teil.
Wright: Old High German Primer.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Shakespeare: Othello; A Winter's Tale.
 Tennyson: In Memoriam; The Princess; Maud; and
 the poems comprised in pp. 27-103 of Macmillan's
 one-volume edition of Tennyson.
 Browning: Men and Women.
 Ruskin: Seven Lamps of Architecture.
- FRENCH, . Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
 Regnard: Le Joueur.
 Piron: La Métromanie.
 Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro, Essai sur le
 Genre Dramatique Sérieux (in Dent's *Tous les Chefs
 d'œuvre*).
 Destouches: La Fausse Agnès (*Bibliothèque Nationale*).
 Lanson: (*ut supra*) Part v.
- GERMAN, . Robertson: History of German Literature. Parts ii.
 and iii.
 Goethe: Faust, II. Teil.
 Schiller: Die Braut von Messina.
 Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Götschen 1).
 Wright: Middle High German Primer.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.

The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1-10; Pollock,
 First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

ROMAN LAW.

History of Roman Law : the Law of Persons.

[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction) ; Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Maitland, The Constitutional History of England.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Scope and Method of Economics ; Theory of Production and Exchange.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Sources and History of International Law ; the Relations of States in Peace.

[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II. ; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1-12 ; Sohm, Institutes.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.

[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II. ; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Disputes : Belligerency : Neutrality.

[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV. ; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]
- (b) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]
- (c) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.

The theory of taxation and public debts.

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. v.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. v.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.

[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11-18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property, as in Junior Sophister Michaelmas Examination, together with the work of the ordinary Law Lectures in Michaelmas Term. Equity: The origin and development of the Court of Chancery; the general principles of Equity; the Law of Trusts.

[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; 1883, H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

- (b) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property; the work of the ordinary Lectures of Hilary Term. Equity: the doctrines of Election, Conversion, Satisfaction, and Performance; Equitable relief on grounds of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake; Equitable Remedies.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
- (b) The Law of Easements.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.

[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.

Scéla na Esergi.

Dá Brón Flatha Níme.

Strachan, "Stories from the *Táin*."

(b) Grammar.

(c) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Imram Máiledúin.

Aislinge meic Conglinne.

Táin Bó Fráich.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(b) Grammar.

(c) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Tochmarc Étaíne.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.

Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(b) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(c) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, vol. 1.

(d) Welsh: Peredur ab Efrawe.

Moderatorships.

IN the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS.

The Course for Moderatorships is the same as the Honor Course in Mathematics.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1918.

GREEK, . . . Pindar, Pythian Odes.

Aristophanes, Frogs.

Bucolici Graeci (Oxford text of Wilamowitz, pp. 1–120, omitting Theocritus II, IV, V, XII, XVIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, and the epigrams).

LATIN, . . . Virgil, Georgics.

Propertius.

Pliny's Letters, Books III–VII (inclusive).

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

HOLM, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
MAHAFFY, . . .	History of Greek Literature.
MOMMSEN, . . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12–14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
HOW AND LEIGH, . . .	History of Rome.
BURY,	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
TYRRELL, . . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages,	80
Four Compositions,	60
Special Course (<i>vivâ voce</i>),	60
Higher Grammar and Criticism,	25
Philology,	25
History and Literature,	50
	<hr/>
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Higher Grammar and Criticism (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined—

- (a) On his general knowledge of the history and problems of philosophy (30 marks).

(b) On the following compulsory course (40 marks):—

Plato's *Republic*.

Aristotle's *Ethics*.

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.

Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.

Höfding's *Psychology*.

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination any *two* of the following Courses:—A, B, C, D, E, F (15 marks each), or Course G (30 marks), and shall give notice of his choice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy before the 20th of June preceding his examination.

A.

Greek Pre-Socratic and Platonic Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiæ Graecæ*, to the end of the *Academia Vetus*.

B.

The Aristotelian, Later Greek, and Mediaeval Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiæ Graecæ*, Aristoteles eiusque discipuli, Sceptici antiquiores, Academici nov. Sceptici recentiores, Philo Judæus, Neoplatonici.

Wulf's *History of Mediaeval Philosophy*, Patristic Philosophy, and Mediaeval Philosophy to the middle of the fifteenth century.

C.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.—Course of reading recommended:—

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

D.

Empirical Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Books ii and iv.

Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

James's *Pragmatism*.

Bergson's *Creative Evolution*.

E.

The Philosophy of Kant.—Course of reading recommended:—

Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*.

F.

The Philosophy of Hegel.—Course of reading recommended:—

Hegel's *Logic* (Part i of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).

G.

Ancient and Modern Ethics.—Course of reading recommended:—

Zeller's *Stoics and Epicureans*, Chaps. x-xii, xiv, xix-xxi.

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.

Butler's *Sermons and Nature of Virtue*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.

Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.

Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.

Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.

Seth's *Ethical Principles*, Introduction.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) <i>Either</i> General Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) <i>Either</i> Special Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, <i>either</i> 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, <i>or</i> 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed which, until further notice, will be Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

In order to qualify for a Gold Medal, candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. in the secondary subject they have taken.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

GENERAL COURSES.

- Geology*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years, and, in addition, a Geological Section, in a locality approved by the Professor, must be submitted along with an Essay descriptive of the Section, and a collection of such minerals, rocks, and fossils as have been obtained in the field.
- Zoology*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
- Botany*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Junior and Senior Sophister years will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1918.

- Geology*, . The Palæontology of the Older Palæozoic Rock.
- Zoology*, . Hydromedusæ and Scyphomedusæ.
- Botany*, . The Movement of Water in Plants.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

PHYSICAL.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

ORGANIC.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaines, and ptomaines. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

PRACTICAL.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectro-scope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Inorganic Chemistry,</i> | . Newth's Inorganic Chemistry. |
| <i>Physical Chemistry,</i> | . Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) |
| | Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.) |
| <i>Organic Chemistry,</i> | . Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry with Appendix. |
| | H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.) |

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—*Comatricha*, *Saccharomyces*, *Sphaerella*, *Nostoc*, *Bacillus*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria*, *Volvox*, *Pythium*, *Mucor*, *Claviceps*, *Puccinia*, *Agaricus*, *Fucus*, *Marchantia*, *Polypodium*, *Salaginella*, *Pinus*, *Lilium*, *Betula*, *Ranunculus*.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.

Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.

Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.

Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
 Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
 Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.
 Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

SUBJECTS.

(1) *General Pathology* :—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry* :—

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
 Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology* :—

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms.
 Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria.
 Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz. :—

- (1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
- (2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.

The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
 Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
 Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
 Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
 Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
 Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

Notice of Candidature, with subjects chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

[Candidates will take notice that there may be passages set in Latin, French, and German for translation and comment.]

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285-1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; Robinson's History of Western Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaeteia (479-431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133-78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or B. Modern History, special period:—

The French Revolution: its history, causes, and antecedents.

The following books are specially prescribed:

Morse Stephens, . *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in vol. II Barère iv-xi incl. and Baudin).

Arthur Young, . *Travels in France* (ed. Betham Edwards).

The following books are recommended, but not as compulsory subjects of study:

Morse Stephens, . *The French Revolution.*

Aulard, . *The French Revolution* (ed. Miall).

Lavissee, . *Histoire de France*, vol. IX.

Morse Stephens, . *Revolutionary Europe.*

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VIII.

Taine, . *L'Ancien Régime.*

De Tocqueville, . *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution Française.*

Burke, . *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Acton, . *Lectures on the French Revolution.*

Mahan, . *Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution*, vol. I.

Morley, . *Rousseau.*

Morley, . *Voltaire.*

Sorel, . *L'Europe et la Révolution française*, tome I, livre I.

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.**A.** Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.Text of the Treatise *Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*.

Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.

Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, to 1832.

[Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English Constitutional History, in the Junior Sophister year.]

A knowledge of the text of the following documents will be required :

*The Charter of Liberties of**The Bill of Rights.**Henry I.**The Act of Settlement.**The Constitutions of Clarendon.**The Act of Union between**Magna Carta.**England and Scotland.**Confirmatio Cartarum.**The Act of Union between Great**The Petition of Right.**Britain and Ireland.**The Instrument of Government, The Reform Act of 1832.***IV.—Political Science.** (1 Paper.) 100 marks.**A.** Aristotle's Politics.

Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.

Egerton's Federations and Unions in the British Empire.

Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

A. L. Lowell's Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include :—

The outlines of Ancient Economic history.

or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended :—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).Francotte (H.), *L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne*. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.

Mommson's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics :—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).

Levasseur (E.), *Histoire des classes ouvrières*, Book I.or **B.** Meredith, . *Economic History of England*.Unwin, . *Industrial Organization*.Seabohm, . *English Village Community*.Webb, . *History of Trade Unionism*.Johnson, . *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner*.Ashley, . *English Economic History*.Rand, . *Selections illustrating Economic History*.
Chaps. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 22.

VI.—Ancient and Modern History.**A. For Candidates in Ancient History:—**

Greek Epigraphy (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates to consult the Professor of Ancient History for particulars.)

B. For Candidates in Modern History:—

English and Irish History, 449–1837 A.D. (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English and Irish History in the Freshman Years.)

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History and Geography for V. Economic History, and VI, Ancient and Modern History.

Military History and Strategy. (100 marks.)

The General Principles of Strategy in Civilized Warfare.

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of all campaigns, since 1750, in which Great Britain has been engaged, and of other campaigns during the same period, as will enable them to deduce from these the strategic lessons they teach, or to illustrate the application of strategic principles to the conduct of war.

Also to know so much of the political causes that led to these campaigns as may have directly affected the strategic operations.

The general scope of this paper is indicated by the following works:—

Hamley's "Operations of War."

James' "Modern Strategy."

Any recognized work dealing with campaigns subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5.

Any recognized work dealing with British campaigns.

Military Geography. (100 marks.)

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of the influence on strategy of geography as is indicated in the following works:—

May's "Introduction to Military Geography."

Maguire's "Military Geography."

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

- I. English Language and Literature.
- II. French Language and Literature.
- III. German Language and Literature.

The successful candidates will be arranged in two separate lists:—

- (1) English and one foreign language;
- (2) French and German;

and the languages in which they have competed will be marked on the lists, and on the medals they obtain. The candidates in (2) will be required to answer in essays in English on French and German subjects to show their competence in English.

All Candidates must present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

The History of English Literature: based upon the study of such works as Courthope's History of English Poetry (6 vols., Macmillan), and the more important authors in the five vols. of Craik's English Prose Selections.

Literary Criticism: as represented by—

Aristotle's Poetics: English translation.

Sidney: Apology of Poetry.

Dryden: Essay of Dramatic Poesy; Preface to the Fables.

Addison: Critical Essays from the Spectator.

Johnson: Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope.

Coleridge: Lectures on Shakespeare.

Dowden's Mind and Art of Shakespeare.

Macaulay: Essay on Moore's Life of Byron.

M. Arnold: Critical Essays.

Chaucer: as in Undergraduate Course.

Langland: Piers Plowman.

Shakespeare: as in Undergraduate Course.

Marlowe: Tamburlaine; Edward II.

Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (not including the Garrick Plays).

Milton: as in Undergraduate Course.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into Four Groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must, in addition, take either the third or the fourth group at his option.

NORM.—Candidates are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France in so far as it bears on the work prescribed.

The Four Groups are as follows :—

GROUP I (Compulsory).

1. Translation from English into French.
2. Translation into English of Unprepared Passages of French.
3. An Essay in French on one of several literary subjects proposed.
4. (a) Grammar of Modern French, including Phonetics.
 (b) Outlines of the Historical Development of the French Language.
 (c) Outlines of the Historical Development of French Versification.

NOTE.—Separate papers on Section (4), sub-sections (a), (b), and (c), will be set for Candidates taking Group IV.

GROUP II (Compulsory).

Selected Authors and Texts of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries (as below).

GROUP III (Optional).

Selected Texts of the Nineteenth Century (as below).

GROUP IV (Optional).

- (a) A more detailed knowledge of the History of the French Language up to the end of the Fifteenth Century.
- (b) A detailed knowledge of the dialects of Old French up to the end of the Thirteenth Century.
- (c) Selected Medieval Texts (as below).

PREScribed BOOKS.

GROUP II.

Candidates must show a first-hand acquaintance with the principal works of—Ronsard, Racine, Molière, and Corneille.

They will also be examined in :—

Voltaire: *Choix de Lettres* (Brunel—Hachette).

Voltaire: *Extraits en Prose* (Brunel—Hachette).

Diderot: *Extraits* (Texte—Hachette).

GROUP III.

Brunetière :	L'Évolution de la Poésie lyrique en France. H. de Balzac.
Balzac :	Père Goriot. Le Curé de Tours. Le Cabinet des Antiques. Eugénie Grandet.
Barrès :	Colette Baudoche. Amori et Dolori sacrum. Le Voyage de Sparte. La Colline Inspirée.
Leconte de Lisle :	Poèmes Antiques. Poèmes Barbares. Poèmes Tragiques.
Musset :	As for the Senior Freshman Course.
V. Hugo :	Les Contemplations.
Renan :	Essais de Morale et de Critique.
Sainte-Beuve :	As for the Junior Freshman Course.

GROUP V.

(1) (b) Brunot : Histoire de la Langue Française (Colin), vol. i.

(c) La Vie de Saint Alexis (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

Le Pélerinage de Charlemagne (Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem, ed. Koschwitz, pub. Reissland, Leipzig).

La Chanson de Roland (in Mudie's Bibl. Romanica).

Gormund et Isembard (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

La Chastelaine de Vergi (same series).

Adam le Bossu : Le Jeu de la Feuillée (same series).

Aucassin et Nicolette (ed. Suchier-Counson, published Schöningh, Paderborn).

Villon : Lais et Testament (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

Courtois d'Arras (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

The distribution of Papers and allotment of Marks will be as follows:—

GROUP I.	(1) One hour and a half,	75 marks.	
	(2) One hour and a half,	50 marks.	
	(3) One hour, . . .	50 marks.	
	(4) Two hours, . . .	75 marks.	
GROUP II.	Three hours, . . .	100 marks.	} alternatively.
GROUP III.	Three hours, . . .	100 marks	
GROUP IV.	Three hours, . . .	100 marks	
VIVA VOCE,	. . . . .	50 marks.
Total,		500 marks.	

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into Four Groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

GROUP I (Compulsory).

1. Translation from English into German.
2. Translation into English of Unprepared Passages of German.
3. An Essay in German on one of several literary subjects proposed.
4. (a) Grammar of Modern German, including Phonetics.
(b) Outlines of the Historical Development of the German Language.
(c) Outlines of the Historical Development of German Versification.

NOTE.—Separate papers on Section 4 (a), (b), and (c) will be set for candidates taking Group IV.

GROUP II (Compulsory).

Selected texts (as below).

GROUP III (Optional).

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.

2. Grammar of Old English.

3. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

- GROUP I., . Kauffmann : Deutsche Metrik.
Weise : Unsere Muttersprache.
- GROUP II., . Walther von der Vogelweide : Gedichte.
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Götschen 1).
Kudrun und Dietrich-Epen in Auswahl (Sammlung
Götschen 10).
Hartmann von Aue, Wolfram von Eschenbach und
Gottfried von Strassburg (Sammlung Götschen 22).
Freytag : Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.
Vol. i.
- GROUP III., . Lessing : Minna von Barnhelm, Emilia Galotti ; die
Hamburgische Dramaturgie.
Goethe : Lieder, Balladen, Vermischte Gedichte ; Götz
von Berlichingen, Iphigenie auf Tauris, Faust.
Schiller : Balladen, philosophische Gedichte ; Wallen-
stein, Die Braut von Messina, Wilhelm Tell.
Kleist : Der Zerbrochene Krug, Prince Friedrich von
Homburg.
Grillparzer : Die Ahnfrau, König Ottokars Glück und
Ende, Der Traum, ein Leben.
Hebbel : Agnes Bernauer, Die Nibelungen.
- GROUP IV., . Wright : Historical German Grammar.
Wright : Gothic Grammar.
Braune : Abriss der althochdeutschen Grammatik.
Sievers : Abriss der angelsächsischen Grammatik.
Sweet : Anglo-Saxon Reader (Prose Extracts).
Braune : Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Wyld : Historical Study of the Mother Tongue.

The Distribution of Papers and allotment of Marks will be as follows :—

GROUP I.	(1) One hour and a half,	75 marks.	
	(2) One hour and a half,	50 marks.	
	(3) One hour,	50 marks.	
	(4) Two hours,	75 marks.	
GROUP II.	Three hours,	100 marks.	} alternatively.
GROUP III.	Three hours,	100 marks.	
GROUP IV.	Three hours,	100 marks.	
VIVA VOCE,	.	50 marks.	
Total,		500 marks.	

Notice of Candidature, with groups chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects are as follows:—

I. Roman Law : one paper (120 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1915, and until further notice, the portion will be—Title, VII., 1 (De Usufructu).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law : one paper (100 marks).

(a) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(b) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1914, and until further notice, this topic will be 'The Law of Contraband and Blockade.'

(c) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.
[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History : one paper (120 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.

Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.

Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity ; General : one paper (120 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Sophister Honor Courses.

V. Law of Property and Equity ; Special : one paper (100 marks).

Until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

VI. The Law of Obligations : one paper (120 marks).

The Law of Contract and Torts, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses.

VII. Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence : one paper (100 marks).

The Law of Evidence, as appointed for the Junior Sophister Honor Course, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.

Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VIII. Political Science : one paper (100 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Sophister years, Candidates will be required to show acquaintance with the general principles of Politics ; the structure, functions, and development of the State ; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. In 1915, and until further notice, the prescribed text will be Maine, " Popular Government."

IX. Economics : one paper (120 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study :—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley) ;

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv ;

Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking ;

Clare, Money-Market Primer ;

Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship) :—

- I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.
- II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
- III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

(a) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.
 Táin Bó Cúalnge (ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe, supplement to Ériu).
 Fled Bricrend.
 Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.
 Mesca Ulad (ed. Hennessy).

(b) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(c) Composition in Irish.

(d) Irish Metric.

(e) Elements of Palæography.

(f) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhys: Celtic Britain.

(g) Welsh Texts—

Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, the Reader (omitting vii, viii, and ix);
 Breuddwyd Maxen;
 Branwen veirch Lyr.

The marks are assigned in the following scale:—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts, ..	..	..	..	..	350
2. Comparative Grammar, ..	..	..	..	..	150
3. Welsh Texts, ..	..	..	..	..	150
4. Joyce's and Rhys' books, as above, ..	..	..	..	..	150
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and <i>viva voce</i>), ..	..	..	..	..	200

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.—Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.—Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year:* (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year:* a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year:* (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year:* occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures on three days in each week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1903.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended by the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for the Chemical Laboratory—Students on the College books pay (a) for Ordinary Course, one guinea a Term for one half day a week, or two guineas a Term for three half days a week; (b) for Honor Course in Freshman years, one guinea a Term for one half day a week, or two guineas a Term for three half days a week; (c) for Honor Course in Sophister years, one guinea a Term for three half days a week, or two guineas a Term for more than three half days a week, provided that the total fee for the Moderatorship Course shall not be less than twelve guineas, nor more than eighteen guineas; (d) for all other Courses, one guinea a Term for one half day a week, or two guineas a Term for three half days a week, or three guineas a Term for more than three half days a week. (A Medical or Engineering Student whose Professional Fee covers a Course in Practical Chemistry in any Term, and who wishes to do more work in the Laboratory, pays a half fee for such additional work in that Term.)

Graduates working for Sc.B. pay two guineas a Term.

Graduates of any approved University not on the College Books (working for the Sc.B. Degree), pay £3 10s. a Term.

Pharmaceutical Students pay five guineas for 100 hours.

All other Students pay two and a half guineas a Term for one half day a week, or three and a half guineas a Term for three half days a week, or four and a half guineas a Term for more than three half days a week.

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
 The Regius Professor of Divinity.
 Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
 The Professor of Hebrew.
 The Professor of Biblical Greek.
 The Regius Professor of Laws.
 The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
 The Professor of Ancient History.
 The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
 The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
 The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
 The Professor of Irish.
 The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
 The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURES.

The Donnellan Lecture was founded by the Board on February 22, 1794, in order to carry out the intentions of Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, County Middlesex, spinster, who bequeathed £1243 to the College "for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows."

The regulations originally drawn up by the Board with respect to this Lecture have been altered from time to time, so that they are now as follows:—

The appointment of the Lecturer is made by invitation of the Board, one year in advance, on a day not later than the last Saturday in November in each year.

The subject is agreed upon by the Board and the Lecturer, and treated of in not less than three Lectures, which are delivered in one of the public Halls of the College.

The salary of the Lecturer consists of the interest on £1200 for one year, amounting to about £52, and is paid to him, after he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, by the Bursar, at such times and in such sums as the interest is received.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1917-1918, Rev. Charles Earle Raven, M.A. (Cantab.).

Election to Fellowship and Scholarships.

The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes, and have been modified by the following Decree and Ordinance :—

DECREE REGULATING THE EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

[April 27, 1915.]

It is DECREED by the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, that in and after the year 1918, as often as the Fellowship Examination is held, in electing to Fellowship the Board shall treat either Mathematics or Classics as a primary subject, and in each Trinity Term shall declare which subject they will treat as primary for each of the two subsequent Examinations.

In a year in which Mathematics is treated as a primary subject in electing to Fellowship, the marks assigned to it shall be—Pure Mathematics 600, Applied Mathematics 600. In a year in which it is not treated as a primary subject the marks assigned to it shall be—Pure Mathematics 300, Applied Mathematics 300.

In a year in which Classics is treated as a primary subject in electing to Fellowship, the mark assigned to it shall be 800, and in a year in which it is not so treated, the mark assigned to it shall be 400.

The other subjects of the Fellowship Examination, and the mark assigned to each, shall be—

Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Experimental Science,	600
Hebrew,	200
French [oral, literary, and philological],	250
German [oral, literary, and philological],	250

No candidate shall be admitted to the Examinations in French or German unless he shall have previously satisfied the Examiners that he speaks the language idiomatically and with proper accent.

In awarding Fellowship Prizes other than the Madden Premium, the marks assigned to Mathematics and Classics shall be—Pure Mathematics, 600; Applied Mathematics, 600; Classics, 800.

If in any year the answering in the primary subject be not satisfactory, the Board may either elect no Fellow, or elect one on the scale of marks arranged for the awarding of Fellowship Prizes.

ORDINANCE EMPOWERING THE BOARD TO ELECT FELLOWS WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

[March 29, 1916.]

It is ordained by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with the written assent of a majority of the Fellows and the approval of the Visitors, that election to Fellowship may be made by the Board as may to them seem advisable in the interests of the College, not oftener than

once in three years, after an estimate of the merit of candidates without examination, such candidates to be otherwise qualified according to the statutes: provided always that Fellows so elected shall have priority on the Roll of Fellows according to priority of election: and that for the purpose of giving effect to this ordinance the following rules shall be adopted and published, that is to say:—

Not oftener than once in three years a Fellowship may be awarded on grounds of distinguished merit, as shown primarily by the candidate's published work: provided always that no person shall be elected to such a Fellowship without the assent of a majority of the Fellows. In regard to such elections the Board shall announce beforehand what subject or subjects will be regarded as most important, and shall be guided by the requirements of the College at the time, and assisted by the report of a committee to be appointed by the Board to advise the Board upon the merits of the candidates. On this committee experts additional to those upon the College staff may be invited to serve. A candidate shall be selected by the Board after they have considered the report of the Committee, and the Board shall elect as soon as the required assent of the majority of the Fellows has been obtained.

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships:—

The marks for Classics are arranged as follows:—

	Total.
Four Papers of Passages,	280
Four Compositions,	160
Two Critical Papers,	60
Essay,	50
Paper in Ancient History,	85
Paper in Philology,	65
Four vivâ-voce Examinations (25 each),	100
	<hr/>
	800

The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term.

The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public

Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose

to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

On February 23, 1917, the Board decreed, with the consent of the Visitors, that there shall be no Examination for Fellowship in 1918.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Mathematics or in Experimental Science or in Modern Languages. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.^a The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Board, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

^a This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates*.—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates*.—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Board.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women:

It was decreed by the Board, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904:

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to each member of the Board or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows:

Ego, A.B. — filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula — educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. The Examination for Scholarships is held on such days, not being less than four in number, in the seven week days preceding the commencement of Lectures in Trinity Term, as the Board shall fix and promulgate, at least ten months beforehand.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

4. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (a) Mathematics, (b) Experimental Physics, (c) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (a), (b), and (c), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (a) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

5. Candidates for Scholarships in Classics are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for *vivâ voce* Examination is as follows:—

<i>Greek Prose Authors,</i>	Plato : Gorgias. Demosthenes : De Corona. Thucydides : Book VII.
<i>Greek Poets,</i>	Homer : Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer : Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XI., XXII. Sophocles : Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides : Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
<i>Latin Prose Authors,</i>	Livy : Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus : Histories, Books I., II.
<i>Latin Poets,</i>	Virgil : Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence : Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus : Trinummus, Captivi. Juvenal : Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV. Persius : Satires, I, II, III, V, VI.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury,	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury,	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1-25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among eight Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects. The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
8 Marks for <i>Vivâ Voce</i> ,	80
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	<hr/> 270

The subjects of Examination for Scholarships in Classics at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

FIRST DAY,	{	Morning, .	Greek Prose Authors (with <i>vivá voce</i> concurrently).
		Afternoon, .	Greek Poets (with <i>vivá voce</i> concurrently).
SECOND DAY,	{	Morning, . .	Latin Prose Authors (with <i>vivá voce</i> concurrently).
		Afternoon, .	Latin Poets (with <i>vivá voce</i> concurrently).
THIRD DAY,	{	Morning, . .	Historical Paper (three hours).
		Afternoon, .	English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
FOURTH DAY,	{	Morning, .	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
		Afternoon, .	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages are required to compete in both French and German. In French they will be examined in all the works of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Hugo, and Balzac prescribed in the Undergraduate Honor Course up to and including the Trinity Honor Examination for Junior Sophisters, and in German they will be examined in all the books so prescribed.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The examination includes the following subjects:—

- (a) Prescribed books, as above (see pp. 108–111).
- (b) French and German Composition.
- (c) Translation at sight from French and German.
- (d) An English Essay.
- (e) A *Vivá Voce* examination in French and German.

The following is the scheme of papers and marks for this

examination, which will be held concurrently with that for Classical Scholarships:—

	Marks.
First Morning : English Essay,	100
First Afternoon : French and German Translation (two papers),	100 + 100
Second Morning : French Composition,	100
Second Afternoon : French Prescribed Books (Paper I),	100
Third Morning : French Prescribed Books (Paper II), and <i>Vivâ Voce</i> ,	100 + 50
Third Afternoon : German Prescribed Books (Paper I),	100
Fourth Morning : German Composition,	100
Fourth Afternoon : German Prescribed Books (Paper II), and <i>Vivâ Voce</i> ,	100 + 50
	<hr/> 1000

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree and Final Freshman Examination.

STUDENTSIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versa*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

On December 16th, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That it is desirable in the allocation of the fund annually disposable on the result of the Degree Examination, that such should not be necessarily given to every Gold Medallist, but may, at the discretion of the Board in each year, be given in larger prizes to those students who appear to be specially deserving of assistance for purposes of research or otherwise.

The sum thus awarded in 1916 amounted to £165.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December; and on January 14th, 1911, that Candidates must satisfy the conditions V and VI, above, for Studentships.

BROOKE PRIZES.

ON the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £68; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

THE Board, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

“Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say : The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowship whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforesaid all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £285, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1918:—

Kings, Book I, in the Hebrew, Septuagint, Targum, and Peshitta.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

S. R. Driver's "Treatise on the use of the Tenses in Hebrew."

Franz Buhl's "Canon and Text of the Old Testament."

T. H. Weir's "Short History of the Hebrew Text of the O.T."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—

1. The Septuagint. 2. Syriac Versions. 3. Targums. 4. Language of the Old Testament. 5. Writing.

R. Duval's "La Littérature Syriaque" (Lecoffre).

Chwolson on the Quiescentes (Hodges & Figgis).

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

“RESOLVED,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

“That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

“That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years’ standing.

“That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

“That this Prize be denominated THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE, that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate.”

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1917.—The influence of the Jewish eschatological literature upon the New Testament.

Subject for 1918.—The history, diffusion, and influence of Monachism in the Eastern Church.

Subject for 1919.—International relationships in the light of Christianity.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1918.—(a) I and II Kings.

(b) Revelation.

(c) The Lectures of the Professor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1918.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.

Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.

The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

These regulations have been modified by the following Resolutions of the Board of November 22nd, 1913:—

1. That in future the Course for the Lloyd Exhibition shall be the Honor Course in Mathematics up to and including the Course for the Michaelmas Junior Sophister Prize Examination.

2. That the Junior Sophister Michaelmas Prize Examination be merged in the Examination for Lloyd Exhibition, and that the present Examiners for Lloyd Exhibition examine at the same time for Junior Sophister Mathematical Prizes and for Lloyd Exhibition.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £29. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

IN the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £10 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

IN November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1918.—Gamma Functions, and Functions of Laplace, Lamé, and Bessel, with Physical Applications.

Subject for 1919.—Hydrodynamics.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £6.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £20.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in the Mathematical part of the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions, and at a Special Examination to be held in October.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).

Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

IN the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.
2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.
2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.
3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.
4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.
5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.
6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1918.—Lucian.

Subject for 1919.—Demosthenes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

ON the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1917.—Caesar, Libri VII De Bello Gallico cum A. Hirti supplemento; Libri III De Bello Civili cum Libris Incertorum Auctorum De Bello Alexandrino, Africo, Hispaniensi (as contained in the Oxford Text).

Subject for 1918.—Plautus.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

IN the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

RESOLVED,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1918.

Greek or Latin Prose—"A Dialogue on Might is Right."

Greek or Latin Verse—"Tis Greece, but living Greece no more."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved :—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £15.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Wright's Gothic Grammar, *or*, the following works in Sanskrit :—

MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, and First Five Cantos of the Nala.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £6.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

THE late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1919:—

Non-literary Ptolemaic Papyri.

Books recommended:—

Elephantine-Papyri. O. Rubensohn (Berlin).

The Revenue Laws of Philadelphus. Grenfell and Mahaffy (Oxford).

Hibeh Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

Petrie Papyri. Mahaffy and Smyly (Dublin).

Tebtunis Papyri I. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly (Oxford).

Papyrus Grecs de Lille, Jouguet (Paris).

and the Ptolemaic documents in—

Papyrus Grecs du Louvre (Paris).

Greek Papyri I. and II. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

Amherst Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1917.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The financial administration of the Ptolemies.
2. The military organisation of the Ptolemies.
3. Systems of land tenure and agriculture.
4. Ptolemaic chronology.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

IN November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, of wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. The General History of Philosophy.

2. The following works:—

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

Rogers' *Short History of Ethics*.

3. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceeding the Examination.

Special work for 1918:—M'Dougall's *Body and Mind* (3rd ed., 1915).

The value of the Prize is about £28.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1920, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).

Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).

Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).

Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).

Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).

Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).

Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).

Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).

Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).

Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carré's freezing machine).

Measurement of heat of combustion.

Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).

Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).

Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).

Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltmeters, electrotyping).

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

ON the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £10.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

IN the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0s. 11d. Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £92 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected herewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1920 is :—Irish History, social, political, and ecclesiastical, for the period 1625-40. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

“That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time.”

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

The Special Course at present is :—

IRELAND UNDER THE NORMANS, 1169-1216.

Expugnatio Hibernica of Giraldus Cambrensis (Rolls Series).
Orpen : *Ireland under the Normans*, 2 vols.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz. :—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

- (i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
- (ii) Economic History.
- (iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1918.

“The Industrial Revolution, 1760–1830.”

In addition to the usual histories the following works may be consulted :—

- A. Toynbee, “The Industrial Revolution.”
- P. Mantoux, “La Révolution Industrielle.”
- A. Held, “Zwei Bucher zur Sociale Geschichte Englands.”

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17s. 1d., New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19s. 6d., New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3s. 6d. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

Subject for 1917.

“ Emigration and Immigration.”

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Vice-Chancellor's Prizes."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1918.

English Prose—"The effects produced upon Literature by great wars."

English Verse—"Orange and Green."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10s. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).

Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).

Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.

Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.

Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.

Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.

Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.

Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Extract from a Scheme pursuant to a Decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1882, and the Rulings of the 21st day of March and 23rd day of April, 1883, for the distribution of the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Hutchinson Stewart, of Eccles-street, in the City of Dublin.

1. "The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in

case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

2. "One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination, in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

3. "Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

4. "The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

5. "No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin: and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

6. "No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

7. "Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

Clause 5 has been amended pursuant to an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 20th of November, 1899, so that it now reads as follows:—

Subject as hereinafter provided, no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his second or third year (at the discretion of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin) as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in any other subject (other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases) after the completion of his second year as such Medical Student as aforesaid; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine: Provided always that students who enter the Medical School in Trinity College, Dublin, in a Summer Session, shall be allowed to compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their third or fourth Summer Session (at the discretion of the aforesaid Board of Trinity College, Dublin) if they have not taken out a course of Practical Histology or Dissections in their first Summer Session.

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas-Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14s. 6d. for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

PRIZES to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

FOR the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghnuimhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middie Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
Irish Composition.
Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
Oidhe Cloinne Lir.
An Giolla Deacair.
Sgéalaigheacht Chéitinn (Bergin).

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £7 10s.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations :—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

ITALIAN.

Manzoni : I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.—XII.).

Dante : Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1—20.

Dante : L'Inferno.

Carducci : The contents of Antologia Carducciana (Zanichelli—Florence).

Le Cento Migliori Liriche (Gowans and Gray).

SPANISH.

Calderon : La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.

Cervantes : Don Quijote, Part I.

F. Caballero : La Gaviota.

Antologia de los mejores Poetas Castellanos (Nelson).

Valera : El Pájaro Verde (Ginn).

Moratin : El Sí de las Niñas (Ginn).

Azorin : Lecturas Españolas (Nelson).

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

IN Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed :—

- I. Oulmont: *La Poésie Française du Moyen-Age* (Mercure de France).
 - II. (a) Mistral: *Mireïo*, Cantos i, ii, iii, and iv.
Mistral: *Memòri e Raconte*, Chapters x to end.
(b) *Les Poésies de Peire Vidal* (in *Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).
 - III. Bourciez: '*Éléments de linguistique romane*,' pp. 25-399.
 - IV. Old French and Provençal versification.
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THE DOMPIERRE-CHAUFÉPIE PRIZE.

IN Trinity Term, 1912, Mr. Gerard Alston Exham, M.A., F.T.C.D., presented £150 Mexican Railway 1st Preference Stock, to found a prize of about £12 annually, for the encouragement of the practical knowledge of French, to be called "The Dompierre-Chaufépié Prize," in memory of a very great friend, Eugénie de Dompierre de Chauffépié, of the Hague, Holland, who died recently.

The following regulations were suggested by Mr. Exham and approved of by the Board :—

(1) That the prize be given in the Trinity Term of each year, beginning in 1913, in connexion with the Senior Freshman Honor Examination in French, only the Essay and a special *visà voce* examination (to test the practical knowledge of French) to be taken into account.

(2) That Candidates must have attended (any) three Terms of Honor Lectures in French previous to the examination, and must be recommended by the Honor Lecturer.

(3) That the regulations may be altered on giving one year's notice.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

Exhibitions and Special Prizes awarded at Entrance.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

IN Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

On March 8, 1913, the Board discontinued the twelve Exhibitions hitherto awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination, and on June 7, 1913, resolved, that Exhibitions shall in future be distributed by the Board at their discretion when the results of the Senior and Junior Exhibition Examinations are laid before them.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions:—

I.—“That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—“The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. Such Candidates are permitted to place their names on the College Books by payment of the excess of the Entrance fee over the above fee of £1 within one week of the declaration of the result, after which the usual Tardy Payment charge commences. If a Candidate is elected to an Exhibition, the Bursar will, at the request of his Tutor, place the December payment of his Exhibition to the credit of the Candidate with the Junior Bursar, as part payment of the Entrance fee.”

These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions. •

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M. and is in the following Courses:—

<i>Classics</i> (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
<i>Vivâ voce</i> (see below),	60

<i>English</i> (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	} 60
Or, English History and Modern Geography,	

French or German (180 marks).

<i>Science</i> (300 marks).	
Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one^a Greek, and one^a Latin book of his own selection for *viva voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Green's Short History of the English People).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Viva Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

^a As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any classical author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer: and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Caesar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.

Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.

Ten in Logic.

Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitors, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitor losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

ERASMUS SMITH EXHIBITIONS.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7s. 8d. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10s. 9d., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitors; an Exhibitor, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitor, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harecourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the

pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12s. 4d. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12s. 4d., and one such of £17 12s. 4d., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, four of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12s. 4d. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemented Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, and a High School Supplemented Exhibition for a period of four years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Any Trinity College Student who is on the books of any Professional School, shall be recognized as being on the College Books for the purposes of this Board, and shall be entitled to retain his Exhibition if he shall have passed with credit in that School. A "Pass with Credit" to be defined in each case by a certificate from the Registrar of the School on the recommendation of the Court of Examiners.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day

of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1917.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place) or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £15.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stages at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7s. 8d., and of a second-class do. £5 10s. 9d. There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4s. 8d. present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4s. 8d. When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

Assistance given without Examination to Deserving Students.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE TUTORIAL BODY.

EACH Tutor is allowed to grant exemption from tuition fees (£4 4s.) to one pupil. If during the previous half year fifty pupils of his have paid fees, he is allowed to grant exemption to two pupils; if seventy-five have paid, he is allowed to grant exemption to three; and so on, to a number not greater than four per cent. of the number of his pupils who have paid fees during the previous half year. Applications for help from this source can be made by students to their Tutors.

THE SALMON FUND.

IN October, 1894, the late Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., transferred a sum of money to the Board to form a fund "for helping poor students to pay their College fees, giving preference to sons of clergymen." "He hoped, if he lived and did well, to make further additions to the fund." This intention he carried into effect, so that at his death this fund amounted to £4832 19s. 7d. The fund is administered by the Provost. Applications for assistance are made to him through the Tutors.

THE FREDERICK PURSER GRADUATES' FUND.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1910, the sum of £4000 was presented by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a Fund in memory of Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. The object of the Fund is to lend at nominal interest to Graduates leaving Trinity College, Dublin, sums of money which may assist them to attain at the outset of their several careers more readily than otherwise to permanent positions.^a

The qualifications which will principally be taken into consideration in granting these loans will be—(1) limited means of the applicant and of his or her parents or guardians; (2) such general distinction and character during his or her College course as will serve as a guarantee that the money lent will be applied to what is likely to prove of permanent benefit to the applicant.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications of the applicant and as to the object and destination of the loan, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Professors or

^a Such as, say, to assist an Engineering Student who has graduated in the Engineering School to pay the fee required before he can be apprenticed to a Practising Engineer. It should be clearly understood that this case is merely taken as an example. Any Graduate may apply who requires assistance at the outset of his or her career.

Teachers of Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that any single loan will exceed £100. Interest will be charged at one per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A recipient of a loan must enter into an undertaking to keep the Trustees acquainted with his or her residence, to pay the interest regularly, and when remunerative employment is obtained to repay the principal by instalments within a reasonable time, that time to be fixed by the Trustees in each case according to the nature of the remunerative employment which has been obtained. If the principal is repaid within three years from the time the loan is made, the interest paid will be refunded.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday of each month during Term, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at least three clear days before their day of meeting. Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

THE FREDERICK PURSER UNDERGRADUATES' FUND.

IN Hilary Term, 1911, the sum of £3000 was given by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a fund in memory of the late Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D., to be called "The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund," with the object of helping some Sophister Students of limited means who have shown promise in their previous Course, so as to enable them to derive the most benefit possible from the teaching of the Sophister years, whether in Arts or in the Professional Schools; and to save them, as far as may be, from being compelled to divert their energies into other activities in order to obtain necessary means of livelihood.

The whole sum available for distribution will be about £50 for the first year and £100 for each succeeding year.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications and prospects of the applicant, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Teachers in Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday in October. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at latest on the Friday before the day on which the Trustees meet.

Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving candidates.

Twenty-six Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, Scripture.

About 10 Sizarships or Sizarship Exhibitions annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, and limited to poor students.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics,¹ Experimental Science, Classics, French and German. Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1s., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10s. each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and similar Prizes are awarded for Composition in English to the students attending the Professor's Lectures, one for Freshman students and one for Sophisters.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition :—*In the Junior Freshman year :—*

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £20, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £6, in Mathematics ; the William Roberts, £6 in Classics ; the Dunbar Ingram, £7, in Modern History ; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature ; awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term ; the Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize, £12, in French, at the Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

In the Junior Sophister year :—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £15 a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and English Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £28, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £34, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £350 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. standing:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates:—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £285, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £15 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £92 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10s.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years.

In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—*Prizes in the School of Divinity:—*

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £15 10s. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £6 5s. The Ryan Prize, £3. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £14 10s. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £12 and £8; for Oratory, £6 and £4; and for Reading the Liturgy, £5, £2, £1, and £1. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10s.

Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal and Prize, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., in June, to the student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy, and completes the Examination.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors:—Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as approximate values.

Professional Schools.

THE Testimoniums in the School of Divinity, and the Degrees, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ I. GENERAL RULES.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and a Student may enter the Divinity School at the beginning of any Term. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, he presents himself at an Examination held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will

not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

No Student can present himself for Entrance into the Divinity School who has not kept at least four Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course, *or* passed an examination in the whole Senior Freshman Catechetical Course.

A Hostel in connexion with the Divinity School has been established by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, and recognized by the Board of Trinity College as a registered place of residence for Divinity Students. A prospectus will be furnished on application to the Warden, 25, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

§ II. ADMISSION TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Students who have completed their Junior Sophister Year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin, may enter the Divinity School; but none but those who have passed the Degree Examination, or who are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree Examination in the following December, are permitted to join the Senior Divinity Class. It is possible for a Student to obtain his Testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Senior Sophisters who are candidates for Moderatorship, and, in special cases, those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts, are allowed to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

Students wishing to enter the Divinity School should give notice of their intention to Archbishop King's Professor not less than seven days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

- i. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.
- ii. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii.; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
- iii. Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part ii.
- iv. The Senior Freshman Catechetical Course, viz., Genesis Exodus, i–xx incl., 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

Students who have completed four Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course are excused from Course IV.

§ III. JUNIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven o'clock, in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at noon. One or more of the Assistants may, as need shall require, lecture at one o'clock. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures at eleven o'clock. (See p. 209.) Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to require that Students whom he considers deficient in Greek should attend such of the Tutorial Lectures in Greek as may be deemed suitable. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from any Course of Lectures by Archbishop King's Professor, or by his Assistants, or by the Lecturer in the English Bible in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

It is within the discretion of Archbishop King's Professor to deliver a further course of Prelections on a subject of his own choice on Wednesdays at eleven o'clock, attendance at which is compulsory.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his Prelections.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Tutorial Lectures in Greek during Term, as provided above.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term :—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, i.—xii., incl.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on The Revelation of Christ, its evidence and history; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistles to the Galatians and the Philippians; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book i., chaps. iv.—vii. (*The Early Heretics*; and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book ii., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, xiii.—xxviii., incl.; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book ii., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book iii., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism*; *Eutychianism*; *The Council of Chalcedon*; *Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Authority, Inspiration, and Criticism of the Bible; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and the Epistle to the Romans in Greek.
3. Paley, *Evidences*. Butler, *Analogy*. Kirkpatrick, *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
4. Maclear, *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon, *The Divinity of our Lord*; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.
5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.
6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this Examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. SENIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year, and who have passed the Degree Examination, or are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree

Examination in the following December. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants; also the Lecturer in the English Bible, if they have not obtained credit for this course previously (see p. 209). In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms the Professor delivers Prelections on the Dogmatic Theology of the Church in relation to (a) the Church of Rome, (b) the Eastern Church, (c) Non-episcopal Protestantism. In Trinity Term the Professor delivers Prelections on the Philosophy of Religion.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his Prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on Wednesdays at his discretion, at 10 o'clock. His Assistants lecture at the same hour on Mondays and Thursdays. The Lecturer in the English Bible lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.—The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.) Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Tutorial Lectures in Greek as in the Junior Divinity year.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in Ecclesiastical History, and Articles or Liturgy, *in addition to* the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned. It is necessary to pass one at least of these Term Examinations in order to qualify for the Final Examination.

SUBJECTS OF THE TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Michaelmas Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus.

Hilary Term.—The Greek text of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i., ii.; Bishop H. Crowne's Exposition of Articles vi., xxii., xxviii.

Trinity Term.—The Greek text of the Epistle of St. James and of the two Epistles of St. Peter.

Hardwick's *History of the Reformation*:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chap. iv., chap. vi., chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion); Bishop T. W. Drury's *How we got our Prayer Book*.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The Final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, but Students competing at it are liable for the same fees as they pay for the Examination at the end of the Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the Final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. No student will be placed in the First Class who has not passed in Hebrew. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis—Esther.

2. *New Testament.*—Romans—Revelation.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Latin.*—Rufinus, *In Symbolum Apostolorum* (ed. E. F. Morison, Methuen).

5. *Ecclesiastical History*.—The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's *History of the Reformation* appointed for the Trinity Term Examination; and also Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government*.—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's *New History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1901).
7. *Greek*.—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews.
- 8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—(8) Articles i.-xvi. (9) Articles xvii. to end.
10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job-Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(a) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(b) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—
Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(c) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(d) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(e) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

English Bible.—The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a two years' Course of Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. It is necessary for every student to obtain credit for attendance on this Course before he can present himself for the Final Divinity Examination. A Student may attend this Course in whole or in part before he has entered the Divinity School.

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*

——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ V. ADDITIONAL LECTURES.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. Reading the Liturgy. 7. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Compulsory Lectures. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer in the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. HEBREW LECTURES.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.:
1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations; and to complete the year, he must attend the Professors Lectures for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures is I Samuel and Isaiah xl–xiviii.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.

St. Mark's Gospel, ix–xvi, and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitta Version.

The Book of Ruth (in the Hebrew and Chaldee), edited by C. H. H. Wright.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX. or the New Testament to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under “Biblical Greek, Prizes in.”

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Regent House. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once.

Certificates of attendance on this Course can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

The Professor holds an Examination at the close of Trinity Term, and presents Prizes of £3 and £2 to the best answerers.

It is part of his duty to assist in the reading and criticism of the Sermons of Students in Divinity.

6. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Divinity Lecturer gives instructions once a week in voice-production and in reading.

These Lectures are attended by members of the Senior Divinity Class, and such members of the Junior Class as Archbishop King's Professor shall direct to attend.

Attendance is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

In order to obtain a Certificate—which can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium—Students must attend Lectures in Michaelmas or Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once. A Prize is awarded in Michaelmas and in Hilary Terms; and the Downes' Prizes for "Reading the Liturgy" are awarded in Trinity Term.

7. CHURCH MUSIC.

Dr. C. G. Marchant gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years. In cases of exceptional merit shown by the best answerer, the Board may entertain an application for the granting of the Degree of B.D. *Stip. Cond.*

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15s.

The following is the Course appointed for 1918:—

I.

The Old Testament—

- (a) 1 and 2 *Kings* (3 and 4 *Kingdoms*) and *Ruth* in the Septuagint. Commentary recommended, *The Cambridge Bible*.
- (b) *The Historical Books from Judges to the beginning of the reign of Uzziah*, in the Authorized and Revised Versions.
- (c) F. J. Foakes Jackson, *Biblical History of the Hebrews*, Chapters 5-10 (Cambridge, W. Heffer).
Robertson Smith, *Prophets of Israel*, Lectures i. and ii.
A. H. Sayce, *The Higher Criticism and the Monuments* (S.P.C.K.).

II.

Hebrew.—1 Samuel.

Commentaries recommended—H. P. Smith, *The International Critical Commentary* (T. & T. Clark); and S. R. Driver, *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel* (Clarendon Press).

III.

The New Testament in Greek. Special Subject—The Epistle to the Hebrews.

Editions recommended—B. F. Westcott and *The Expositor's Greek Testament*.

The Article, *Hebrews, Epistle to*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.

Moffatt, *Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament*—Prolegomena (pp. 1-58); The Synoptic Problem (pp. 177-217); and pp. 420-455.

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi., xxi.

Westcott and Hort, *The New Testament in Greek*—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (2nd ed.).

J. Armitage Robinson, *The Study of the Gospels*.

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones, &c.* (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles*.

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.-xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*, omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Waterland, *Doctrine of the Eucharist*. Reprinted 1896 (Clarendon Press).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement*.

V.

(a) The general facts of Church History up to 700 A.D.

(b) Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History* and *The Martyrs of Palestine*.

(c) Special course: Eusebius, *E. H.*, Books viii.-x., and *The Martyrs of Palestine*.

Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, Essays iii.-vi.

Mason, *Persecution of Diocletian*.

J. B. Firth, *Constantine the Great*.

VI.

Latin—Tertullian, *De Praescriptione Haereticorum*, *Ad Martyras*, and *Ad Scapulam*. For text and prolegomena, T. H. Bindley (Oxford, 1893).

Greek—Dionysius of Alexandria, *The Letters*. For text and prolegomena, C. L. Feltoe (Cambridge, 1904).

Wace and Piercy, *Dictionary of Christian Biography*—Articles, *Tertullianus* and *Dionysius of Alexandria*.

VII.

[For Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium; see p. 10.]

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 5, 6, 7.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 5, 6, 7, 8; June 4, 5, 6, 7; and December 3, 4, 5, 6.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.

Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.

Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.

Fourth Day, 10 a.m., Division VII.

In 1919, the following will be substituted:—In I., (a) *Isaiah*, i.—xxxix. in the Septuagint; (b) *All the Prophetical Books (Isaiah to Malachi) and the Historical Books from the beginning of the reign of Uzziah to the end of Esther*, with 1 *Maccabees*; in II., 2 *Samuel*; in III., *The Gospel and Epistles of St. John*; in V., *Special Course*, Eusebius, E. H., Book ii., Chapters 23–26; Books iii., iv.; Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, Essays i., iii., vi.; in VI., Vincentius of Lerins, *Commonitorium*; St. John Chrysostom, *De Sacerdotio*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may also be made. The whole Course for 1919 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1918.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1917, The Epistles to the Galatians and Philippians: and for 1918, The Gospel according to St. Matthew.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £14 10s., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £15 10s.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

- I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
- II. Job to Malachi.
- III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
- IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1918—*Old Testament*.—Joshua, Judges, Ruth.

New Testament.—The Gospel according to St. Luke.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £6 5s., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £39. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition*.—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of about £12 is adjudged to the best, and one of about £8 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory*.—Prizes of about £6 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy*.—Prizes of about £5 and £2 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time. Prizes of £1 each Michaelmas and £1 each Hilary Term, are also placed at his disposal.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

“And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future.”

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title “Downes Exhibitions.”

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term, provided sufficient general merit be shown.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize.

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the “Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History.”

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10s.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versa*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of Pentateuch.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Morning Prayer.
3. Church Catechism in Irish by heart with Scripture Proofs.
4. Irish Composition.

Second Year.

1. Translation of Epistles.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Evening Service and Litany.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. Historical Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Occasional Prayers, &c., Holy Communion, and Baptismal Office.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. Remaining Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Marriage and Burial Offices and Psalms.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoc; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(Greek Testament.)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke. the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination:—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.
2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.
3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.
4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.
5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.
6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.
3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.
4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.
5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.
6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows :—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.
3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £13.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees shall also inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulation of the Carson and Wallace Exhibition existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

BELSHAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the year 1911 Mr. Robert Redman Belshaw founded four Scholarships to be awarded, one each year, if suitable candidates present themselves. A Candidate must be a Student in the Divinity School and a Student in Arts of Trinity College, Dublin. He must also have offered himself to, and have been accepted by, the Church Missionary Society as a fit person to be trained to become a Missionary of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Scholarships are to be called, The Belshaw, The Beddy, The John Jacob, and The Christian Jacob, respectively. Each Scholarship is of the annual value of £40, and is held for two or three years as the Trustees may direct. The Scholarship is awarded to the best answerer amongst the suitable Candidates at an examination to be held not oftener than once a year. Candidates should send their names and lists of qualifications to Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity as soon as possible after the beginning of the Academic Year in October.

DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 24, 1917, and January 26, April 24, October 23, 1918.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 4, 1917, and Tuesday, March 5, Tuesday, June 4, Tuesday, December 3, 1918, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Monday and Tuesday, June 17 and 18, 1918.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 21 and 22, 1917.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1917.	<i>Senior Class,</i>	Tuesday, October 23, and Saturday, December 15.
	<i>Junior Class,</i>	Monday, October 22, and Friday, December 14.
HILARY TERM, 1918.	<i>Senior Class,</i>	Wednesday, March 20.
	<i>Junior Class,</i>	Friday, March 22.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1918.	<i>Senior Class,</i>	Tuesday, October 22, and Saturday, December 14.
	<i>Junior Class,</i>	Monday, October 21, and Friday, December 13.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 5, 6, and 7, 1918.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums
Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25, 1917, and
Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24, 1918.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 15, 1918.

Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking—Wednesday, May 22, 1918.

Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy, Written Examination,
Wednesday, May 29, Viva-Voce Examination, Wednesday, June 5,
1918.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 20, 1918.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday,
February 19, 1918.

Kyle Irish Prize, Saturday, June 8, 1918.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 22 and 24, 1918.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Monday and Tuesday, June 17
and 18, 1918.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3s. to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.^a

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on *Jurisprudence and International Law* on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

^a The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I. is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." in the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The origin and development of the law of Real Property. Tenure and Estates. Freehold and Leasehold Interests. Uses and Trusts.

HILARY TERM. Future Interests. Co-Ownership. Mortgages. The Transfer of Ownership inter vivos and on death.

TRINITY TERM. Involuntary Alienation. Incorporeal Hereditaments (including Easements). The Irish Land Acts and Land Purchase Acts.

[The following text-books may be referred to as dealing with the matters discussed in the Lectures: Williams, *Real Property*; Strahan and Baxter, *General View of the Law of Property*; Goodeve, *Modern Law of Real Property*.]

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The Principles of Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. Constitutional Law.

TRINITY TERM. The Law of Evidence.

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

These Lectures are as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	|	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	|	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	|	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	|	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	|	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	|	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.		Law of Torts.
Equity.		

Hilary Term.

Equity.		Common Law.
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Trinity Term.

Private International Law.		Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.		

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student who fails to pass a Term Examination may, with the permission of the Examiner, present himself at a Supplemental Examination to be held in the following Term.

For any Supplemental Examination a fee of £1 1s. must be paid to the Junior Bursar before the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3s. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. Bachelor in Laws (LL.B.).

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Arts or the Degree of Master in Arts of the University of Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as an LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford, see page 14). He must also have passed the following Examinations:—

1. The Intermediate Examination in Law.
2. The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

2. The Intermediate Examination in Law.

Candidates may present themselves at this Examination if they have kept one term *by examination* in the Junior Sophister year.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows:—

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
Markby, Elements of Law.
Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
[Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
Hall, International Law.
Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
[“The Institutes” of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
[Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

3. *The Final Examination for the Degree of I.L.B.*

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Law may present themselves at this examination, provided that they are in a position to present themselves for the examination for the Degree of B.A., or have already passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows :—

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
[Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
Williams, Law of Real Property.
Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity ;
H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
[Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (a) Roman-Dutch Law, 250 marks.
[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject :—

3. (a) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks
Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, or persons who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special

permission, may substitute for—1. “The Law of Property (Real and Personal)” the following subject:—

1. (a) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.
[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. “Criminal Law” the following subject:—

4. (a) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. “The Law of Evidence” the following subject:—

5. (a) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates for either the Intermediate Examination or the Final Examination are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of £2 2s. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6s., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15s., and should be sent direct to the *Senior Proctor*.

Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D. (See p. 14.)

II.—*Doctor in Laws (LL.D.).*

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D., other than those who take the Degree by Examination, are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, not later than six months before the Commencements, the subject on which they propose to submit a thesis. They will then be informed whether in the opinion of the Professors the subject proposed is suitable. Three printed or type-written copies of the thesis must be sent to the Registrar of the Law School at least two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time the Candidate must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Extern Examiner appointed by the Board, who, together with such one of the Law Professors as the Board shall also appoint for that purpose, shall report to the Board on the merits of the thesis.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.

- (a) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.
- (b) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title of the Digest will be: Book XVII., Title 1 (Mandati vel contra).

2. English Law—General Paper.—100 marks.

A general paper will be set, intended to test the Candidate's knowledge of the several branches of English Law comprised in the Course for the LL.B. Examination.

3. English Law.—100 marks.

- (a) The Law of Trusts (omitting the Law of Charitable Trusts).
- (b) The Sale of Goods.

4. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
Markby, Elements of Law.
Holmes, The Common Law.
Maine, Early History of Institutions.]

5. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.

- (a) The Treatment of Commerce in War.
- (b) The Law of Foreign Corporations.

6. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.

[Bentham, Theory of Legislation.

Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.—xiii.

M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.

Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

7. Legal History.—100 marks.

[Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.

Holdsworth, History of English Law, vol. i.

Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book 1.,

Book II., chaps. i., iv., ix.

Jenk, History of English Law.]

8. Public Administration.—100 marks.

[Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.

P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.

Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1), (2), and (3) are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

In 1917-18 the Examinations for Degrees in Law will begin on December 4, 1917, and June 4 and December 3, 1918.

Degrees will be conferred on December 20, 1917, and February 12, April 18, June 29, and December 19, 1918.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. in any subject.

At the Examination for the Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B., and the Intermediate Examination in Law, Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for LL.D. and LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for the Intermediate Examination in Law. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassified Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15s. and £22.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are charged a Fee of £4 for each entry for the Examination. These Fees are allowed in the Fee for the Degree to the amount of £8, and should be paid to the *Senior Proctor*.

Bachelors in Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors in Arts of either of these Universities, may be allowed to present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. (See p. 14.) Fee, £11 15s.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. and the Intermediate Examination in Law will commence on Tuesday, December 4, 1917, and Tuesday, June 4, Tuesday, December 3, 1918.

Term Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1917	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 29.
	Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
	Civil Law, Friday, November 30.
	Jurisprudence, Saturday, December 1.
HILARY TERM, 1918.	Constitutional Law, Monday, February 25.
	Civil Law, Tuesday, February 26.
	Feudal and English Law, Thursday, February 28.
	International Law, Wednesday, February 27.
TRINITY TERM, 1918.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Saturday, June 1.
	Civil Law, Friday, May 31.
	Feudal and English Law, Thursday, May 30.
	International Law, Wednesday, May 29.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1918.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 28.
	Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
	Civil Law, Friday, November 29.
	Jurisprudence, Saturday, November 30.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1917-8:—

- Regius Professor of Physic.*—John Mallet Purser, M.D., Sc.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Krasnus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Thomas Eagleson Gordon, M.B.
University Anatomist.—Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine [Physiology].—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Lecturer in Pathology.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
Honorary Professor in Laryngology and Otology.—Sir Robert Henry Woods, M.B., M.Ch.
Honorary Professor of Dermatology.—Wallace Beatty, M.D.
Lecturer in Organic Chemistry.—Professor Emil A. Werner, Sc.D.
Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; [Vacant.]
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.
Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. Sheldon Friel, M. Dent. Sc.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
Examiner in Clinical Surgery.—R. C. B. Maunsell, M.D.
Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery.—L. Werner, M.B.
Examiner in Midwifery.—Michael Joseph Gibson, M.D.
Examiners in Medicine.—Professor T. K. Monro, M.D.; W. A. Winter, M.D.
Examiner in Vital Statistics.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.
Examiner in Sanitary Engineering.—P. C. Cowan, Sc.D.
Examiner in Mental Diseases.—J. O'C. Donelan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Examiner in Pathology.—William Boxwell, M.D.

Examiner in Anatomy.—Professor J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.

Examiner in Institutes of Medicine.—Professor Thomas H. Milroy.

Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—F. E. Rainsford, M.D.

Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Thomas Eagleson Gordon, M.B.

Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. R. D. Holtby, M.B., Sc.B.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.

Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—Francis William John Lamb, M.D.

Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.D.; Adrian Stokes, M.D.

Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey, M.D.

Assistant to Professor of Botany.—W. R. G. Atkins, M.A., Sc.B., with Demonstrators.

Assistant to Professor of Surgery.—William Pearson, M.D.

Mary Louisa Prentice Montgomery Lecturer for 1916–1917.—Euphan Montgomerie Maxwell, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Registrar of the School of Physic.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Assistant Registrar.—George L. Allen, Major R.A.M.C.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The Office will be open during the Medical year from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to enter for or attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated by paying the Matriculation Fee of Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain the Degrees or Licenses in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or a Degree in Dental Science of the University of Dublin.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The Winter Session commences on October 1st, 1917, and the Summer Session on April 16th, 1918.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with dissecting-room and reading-room, is provided for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1917-1918.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 16th March. Lectures commence on the 15th October.

Students in each year, including the final years, are required to enter their names and addresses at the Office of the Registrar of the School of Physic at the beginning of the Winter Session. Students who fail to observe this rule, and permit their names to go off the books of the Medical School, are required to pay a re-entry fee of five shillings.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Medical Students (see page 245).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Organic Chemistry (Second Year Students).—Professor Werner, at 11 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays during October, November, and December.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 257.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Gordon, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Dr. A. A. McConnell, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Wilson, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Bacteriology and Pathology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 258.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 21st December, and terminates on 7th January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are undertaken mainly by Dr. A. A. McConnell.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please, and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The practical work includes the Preparation of Gases and other Inorganic Substances and Qualitative Analysis.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2s. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1s.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1918.

The Summer Session commences on the 15th April, and terminates on the 29th June.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises Quantitative Chemical Analysis and the identification of typical organic compounds. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 257.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Gordon.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wilson, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Pathology and Bacteriology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 258.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Zoology Lectures.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Dental Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. E. S. Friel. Lectures and Practical Work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2s. is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2s.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by Dr. Harvey during the Summer Session.

DEGREES, LICENSES, AND DIPLOMAS.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Dental Science, and Public Health granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bachelor in Medicine (M.B.). | 6. Master in Obstetric Science (M.A.O.). |
| 2. Bachelor in Surgery (B.Ch.). | 7. Bachelor in Dental Science (B.Dent.Sc.). |
| 3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science (B.A.O.). | 8. Master in Dental Science (M.Dent.Sc.). |
| 4. Doctor in Medicine (M.D.). | |
| 5. Master in Surgery (M.Ch.). | |

The Licenses and Diploma are:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. License in Medicine. | 3. License in Obstetric Science. |
| 2. License in Surgery. | 4. Diploma in Public Health. ^a |

^a Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL DEGREES.

Before obtaining the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery candidates must have completed the course for the Arts Degree (B.A.) of the University, and have devoted at least five years to medical study. The Arts and Medical Courses may be taken separately or concurrently. The privileges in Arts granted to Medical Students are stated on pages 267-270.

Entrance to the Medical School.

In order to join the Medical School and prepare for the Medical Degrees of the University, a student must pass the Entrance Examination to Trinity College and a Special Preliminary Examination in Arts, or some examination recognized as equivalent.

Students who have passed any Term Examination are excused the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts, and may begin their Medical Course in October or April. A similar privilege is granted to students who obtain marks showing sufficient merit at the Junior Exhibition Examination.

A Special Entrance Examination to Trinity College and a Special Preliminary Examination in Arts begin on the first week-day in October and also in the middle of March in each year. Students who pass these examinations may begin their Medical or Dental Course in October or April.

The Course for the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts for Medical Students is the same as that for the Junior Freshman Hilary Examination.

In the case of students who take their Medical and Arts Courses concurrently the Arts lectures are delivered during the Summer Session of each of the first four years of the combined Medical and Arts Course. The total Arts fees, including the Degree fee, amount to £83 4s. The Arts Regulations for Medical Students will be found on pages 267-270.

Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts, or its equivalent (see above), enter their names and addresses at the office of the Medical School, pay

the Matriculation Fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter^a—

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory,	£3	3	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures,	0	0	0
Practical Physics,	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures,	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures,	3	3	0
Dissections,	5	5	0

£14 14 0

Preliminary Scientific Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical,	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical,	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry, ^b	2	2	0

£5 15 6

In connexion with the course in Physics a course of Lectures in Mechanics, of a Physical rather than of a Mathematical character, is delivered between the 10th of October and the 4th of November. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in that subject.

Completion of Preliminary Scientific Examination in (a) Botany, Zoology, and (b) Chemistry.

All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (a) and (b).

Before presenting themselves for Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures,	£3	3	0
Physiology and Organic Chemistry Lectures,	3	3	0
Practical Physiology,	2	2	0
Dissections,	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction, ^c	12	12	0

£26 5 0

^a In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 267) have already been made.

^b Students who join the School in a Summer Session must consult the Professors of Chemistry before entering for this Course.

^c Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections, and completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Second Summer—

Histology,	£5	5	0
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Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—(1) Anatomy, and (2) Histology, Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System), and Organic Chemistry.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the School Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and Physics.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject, except Organic Chemistry, in which there is no oral or practical examination.

Third Year.—*Third Winter—*

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ^a ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Surgery,	2	2	0
Hospital Practice,	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs).

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, ..	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery, ^b	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

^a Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3s. for the Winter Session.

^b Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine,	..	..	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ..	..	..	3	3	0
Pathology, ^a ..	..	..	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ..	..	..	12	12	0
			<hr/>		
			£21	0	0

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology, ..	2	2	0
			<hr/>
			£5 5 0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology; Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).^b

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery, ..	..	..	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ..	..	..	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ..	..	..	3	3	0
			<hr/>		
			£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(a) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (b) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (c) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *virâ voce*).

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (a), (b), or (c), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at

^a Freshman Students pay £3 3s.

^b See note at foot of next page.

least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subjects in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).^a Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination.

Degrees.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Licenses, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

The degree fees are payable to the Senior Proctor.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Liceat Fees, ^a	10	0	0
IV. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	17	0	0
TOTAL,	£149	17	0

University Licenses.

Candidates for the Licenses in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Licentiates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Final Examinations for the Degrees.^a

^a These *liceat* fees are not charged to students who have matriculated in the School of Physic subsequent to May 22nd, 1916.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School of Physic.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin, and should be drawn for the exact amount due.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

The fee for a Course of Dissections in the Summer Session is to be paid to the Professor of Anatomy.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

Students who have not paid their Winter Session Fees before November 1st are charged a tardy fee of 2s. 6d. A similar tardy fee is charged in the case of Students who have not paid their Summer Session Fees before April 25th.

No Fees for Winter Courses can be received after 5th November.

No Fees for Summer Courses can be received after 30th April.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the various Hospitals.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXAMINATIONS.

All entries for Examinations must be made 14 clear days before the days upon which the various Examinations begin.

A list of the days upon which the various Examinations begin will be found on pages 285 and 286.

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c.:—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and to Physiology, including Histology and Organic Chemistry, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

MEDICINE—		SURGERY—	
Paper,	25	Paper,	20
Oral,	15	Oral,	10
Clinical,	50	Operations,	20
Mental Disease,	10	Clinical,	40
		Ophthalmic Surgery,	10
		MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—	
		Clinical,	30
		Papers,	40
		Orals,	30

5. The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

7. In publishing the results of the Examinations the percentages are announced only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; the names of candidates who have passed are read out, but not their percentages; the names of those who fail are not read out.

This practice is followed at all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

8. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10s. 6d., for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LECTURES, HOSPITALS, &c.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College (see page 282) are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

Students in their Second and Third Hospital years are required, at the end of each month, to lodge at the Registrar's Office, in the Medical School, a card which has been signed daily during the month by some member of the Hospital Staff. These cards may be obtained at the Office at the School of Physic.

Before presenting themselves for the Final Examination, Students must lodge at the office notes of six Medical and six Surgical cases taken by them, and countersigned by the Physician or Surgeon in charge of the cases, also notes of six autopsies taken by them and countersigned by the Pathologist of the Hospital.

Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the Student has obtained credit for six months' dissections, and completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.*

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution (see page 282) is required.

MIDWIFERY.

Candidates for the B. A. O. degree shall furnish evidence—

- I. of having, before commencing the study of Practical Midwifery, held the office of Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser in a recognised general Hospital, and of having attended a Course of Lectures in Midwifery ;
- II. (a) of regular attendance at a recognised Maternity Hospital as a non-resident student for a period of six months, or as a resident student for a period of three months ;
- (b) of having received practical instruction in Midwifery ; and
- (c) of having personally conducted twenty cases of labour under official medical supervision.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery, at a Hospital in which at least twenty-five beds are kept for patients suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear, is required.

ANÆSTHETICS.

A Certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of General Anæsthetics is required.

* The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

HIGHER DEGREES.

Master in Obstetric Science.**M.A.O.**

A Master in Obstetric Science must be a B.A.O. of two years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for two years in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the house can be obtained, the Candidate must pass the M.A.O. Examination according to regulations approved by the Board.

The subjects for the Examination are:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Practice of Midwifery. | 3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and
Elementary Embryology. |
| 2. Gynæcology. | 4. Clinical Gynæcology. |

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery, p. 286.

Fee for the M. A. O. Examination is £5 and for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £10.

Master in Surgery.**M.CH.**

A Master of Surgery must be a B.Ch. of the University of Dublin, of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of Registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Clinical Surgery. | 4. Surgery. |
| 2. Operative Surgery. | 5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead
subject). |
| 3. Surgical Pathology. | |

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.:
Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery, page 286.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

M.D.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock *on the day before* Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than fourteen days before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, 1917, and February 12, April 18, June 29, 1918.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

All Degree fees are payable to the Senior Proctor.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the year 1870 a "Diploma in State Medicine" was instituted by a resolution of the Board of Trinity College. In 1898 it was resolved that the title of the "Diploma in State Medicine" be changed to that of "Diploma in Public Health."

The conditions under which the Diploma is awarded are governed by the Regulations and Rules adopted by the General Medical Council.

A copy of these Rules and a list of Institutions recognized for purposes of instruction by Dublin University may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

EXAMINATION.

The Examination for the Diploma is divided into two parts, which may be taken separately or together.

Part I : the subjects are :—

Chemistry in relation to Public Health—Paper and Practical.

Experimental Physics and Meteorology—Practical.

Bacteriology and Pathology—Paper and Practical.

Before presenting himself for examination the candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner, and must produce certificates of having attended a Laboratory Course or Courses in accordance with the Rules of the General Medical Council.

Part II : the subjects are :—

Hygiene and Epidemiology—Paper.

Sanitary Engineering—Paper.

Public Health and Vital Statistics—Paper.

Practical Sanitary Inspection and Report.

Before presenting himself for examination, the candidate must have passed Part I, and have attended the Courses of Instruction in accordance with the Regulations of the General Medical Council.

Candidates are required to send in their applications and certificates of the required courses of study at least 14 days before the first day of examination.

The Fee for each part of the examination is £5 5s., which must be paid to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least one week before the Examination begins.

The fee for re-examination in either part is £2 2s.

The Diploma is granted by the Senior Proctor to candidates who complete Part II, of the examination.

Dates of Examinations.—The examinations are held three times in each year.

Part I will begin on October 8, 1917; March 11, June 24, October 7, 1918.

Part II will begin on October 11, 1917; March 14, June 27, October 10, 1918.

COURSES FOR PART I.

LABORATORY COURSES.

Candidates for the Diploma in Public Health can attend the following Laboratory courses, which are given in the Laboratories of the School of Physic.

CHEMISTRY IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

This course is conducted by Mr. C. W. Ramsden in the Chemical Laboratory; it is continued through two terms, and comprises lectures, demonstrations and laboratory practice in the chemical analysis and microscopical examination of water, sewage, sewage effluents, air, foods, &c. The class meets three times weekly, and begins in the first week of November and February, and in the second week of April.

The Laboratory is open at other hours in addition to those at which the class meets for the use of candidates taking this course.

The fee for the course is £5 5s.

SYLLABUS OF COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

Examination of water. The chemical analysis of water, sewage, and sewage effluents. Examination of air. The estimation of carbon dioxide and detection of other impurities in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants, preservatives, and poisons in milk, butter, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, pepper, vinegar, and other common foodstuffs.

Detection and estimation of picric acid in beer, and of alum in bread and flour.

Determination of the acidity of vinegar.

Microscopic examination of starches.

Chemical analysis of aerated and alcoholic beverages.

Identification and examination of common disinfectants and antiseptics.

Detection of various common poisons in organic mixtures.

General chemistry of ether, chloroform, chloral, salicylic acid, boric acid, phenol, cresols and formaline. Assay of caffeine in coffee.

BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

A course in Bacteriology and Pathology is given in the School of Pathology three times in each year for candidates for the Diploma in Public Health. Instruction includes the subjects contained in the following syllabus:—

Micro-organisms.—Definition, classification, conditions of growth, vitality. Chemical changes produced.

Cultures.—Preparation of culture media, different kinds of cultures, anaerobic methods.

Methods of Isolation.

Staining methods.—Direct stains, special stains (Gram, Ziehl-Neelsen, Neisser). Staining of flagella and spores, making and staining sections.

Pathogenic micro-organisms and allied species.—Morphology, staining reactions, appearance in cultures, clinical methods of search. Pathogenic yeasts and moulds.

Protozoa.—Life history, hosts, morphology, and methods of investigation of the commoner pathogenic protozoa.

Methods of quantitative bacterial analysis.

Water, Milk, Air.—The commoner non-pathogenic micro-organisms found in each. Identification of pathogenic organisms, quantitative analysis.

Food.—Micro-organisms in putrefaction and meat poisoning.

Sewage.—Quantitative analysis and methods of treatment.

Germicides and Disinfectants.—Mode of action, standardisation.

Immunity.—Definition. Theories. Clinical use of the methods of complement fixation, agglutination, opsonic index, preparation of antitoxins, preparation and standardisation of vaccines, use of vaccines.

The class meets three times in each week.

The courses begin in the first week in November, the first week in February, and the second week in April.

The Fee for the Course is £6 6s.

METEOROLOGY.

Candidates will be examined in the subject-matter of the following Syllabus:—

Use and theory of instruments required in meteorological stations.

How to read the barometer, to correct and reduce readings.

Barometric charts, isobars, cyclones and anticyclones. Weather forecasting.

Measurement of temperatures—air and ground temperatures. Maximum and minimum thermometers.

Measurement of solar and terrestrial radiation.

Determination of dewpoint and hygrometric state of atmosphere. Wet and dry bulb hygrometer. Crova's hygrometer.

Rain-gauge. Measurement of rainfall, Influence of mountains on rainfall.

Measurement of wind velocity. Anemometers.

Sunshine recorders.

Electrical state of the atmosphere. Lightning conductors. Upper-air Investigation.

A course of instruction on the subject-matter of the above syllabus and the use of meteorological instruments is given in the Physical Laboratory and Normal Climatological Station in Trinity College three times in each year. The class meets twice a week, and begins in the first week of February, the first week of May, and the first week of November.

A Fee of £1 1s. is charged for this instruction.

COURSES FOR PART II.

For the information of candidates the following particulars are given regarding the subjects included in Part II. of the examination for the Diploma in Public Health:—

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Sanitation of dwellings, schools, factories, and workshops, and of villages and towns. School hygiene, medical inspection of schools, housing of the working classes, lodging-houses. Control of infectious diseases. Inspection of slaughter-houses and cow-sheds. Inspection of meat and other articles of food. Milk-shops—Taking of samples for analysis. Hospital administration. General epidemiology, with special reference to the origin, pathology, symptoms, propagation, geographical distribution, and prevention of endemic, epidemic, and other infectious diseases of temperate and tropical climates. Methods applicable to the medical investigation of epidemics. Unwholesome trades and occupations, and the diseases to which they give rise. Nuisances injurious or dangerous to health.

Diet: modifications associated with age, sex, occupation, and climate. Sound and unsound food. Diseases produced by unsound food. Diseases transmitted by animals, by water,

and by milk. Taking of samples for analysis. Ætiology, period of incubation, and characteristics of the principal Epidemic Diseases. Prophylaxis. Methods of disinfection. Port sanitary work.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Planning and construction of healthy dwellings, schools, barracks, and hospitals; arrangements and regulations for slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Heating and ventilation of public and private dwellings.

Collection and disposal of house refuse.

Sewage disposal for towns, villages, and isolated dwellings.

Water supply sources, collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

Principles and Methods of Vital Statistics.

Marriage, Birth, and Death Rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation, and density of population. Population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration. Construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; calculating machines; life tables. Vaccination. Classification of diseases and causes of death. Epidemic diseases; syphilis; tuberculosis; cancer; infant mortality; notification of infectious diseases. Vital Statistics of Colonies and of foreign countries. Routine work of Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Sanitary Inspector. Office routine, records, office books, and reports.

The Acts relating to Public Health.

Candidates will be given an opportunity of showing special knowledge of Sanitary Law as it operates within particular parts of the British Empire, provided that when applying for admission to the examination, they indicate the special law in which they desire to be examined.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies require it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1917-18:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology).—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B.

Lecturer in Pathology.—Alexander O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; [Vacant].

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

WINTER SESSION, 1917-18.

The Winter Session begins on October 1st.

Lectures commence on 15th October.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Dental Students (see page 245).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Gordon, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and —————, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dissections from October to March, inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1918.

Lectures commence on 15th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. Friel, 9 to 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel, at 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick, at 5 o'clock, on Wednesdays.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—

The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College).
2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March and October.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student^a at the office of the Registrar of the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees in October or April.

NOTE.—The Fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts Fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics, see page 245).

*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).

*Physics, Practical.

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory,	£3	3	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures	3	3	0
Anatomy, dissections	5	5	0

£11 11 0

Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental

Metallurgy £2 2 0

Histology, together with Dental Histology 5 5 0

Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative)^b 2 2 0

£9 9 0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).

*English Composition.

Completion of the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination.

In June of his first year the Student should complete the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and also the Examination in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

^a Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

^b Special Course; two days per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

Second Winter—

General Hospital	..	..	..	..	£12	12	0
Dissections	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
Physiology Lectures	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
							£28 7 0

Intermediate Dental Examination.

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).

Dental Mechanics (Practical).^a

*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Arts Part of the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations, the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) £12 12 0

Dental Mechanics (Practical)^a 60 0 0

Lectures in Elementary Dental Mechanics and Dental

Metallurgy (from October to Christmas).^b

Lectures in Dental Surgery and Pathology, including
Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applica-
tions to Dental Surgery (for rest of Winter Session) } 3 3 0

£75 15 0

^a Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Practical Dental Mechanics.

^b The Dental Hospital fee for Practical Dental Mechanics is £100 in one sum, or £60 and £45 if paid in two instalments.

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	}	(included in Winter Fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)		
*Arts Lectures.		

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	..	..	£12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical) ^a	..	..	45	0	0
Advanced Dental Mechanics (from October to Christmas)	}				
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to					
Dental Surgery and Pathology (for rest of Winter Session).					
			2	2	0
			<hr/>		
			£59	14	0

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	}	(included in Winter Fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)		
Orthodontia	.. .. .	.. 1 1 0
Demonstrations in the use of Anaesthetics	.. .. .	.. 1 1 0
*Arts Lectures.		<hr/>
		£2 2 0

Final Dental Examination.

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and

Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Orthodontia. *Viva voce*.

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce*.

The fee for the Degree Examination is £5.

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, passed in the subject of the Arts Lectures attended in the fourth Summer and in English Composition at an ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree, and paid the Degree fee—£10—to the Senior Proctor.

Bachelor in Dental Science (B. Dent. Sc.).

The total Fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance Fee, Arts Fees (4 years), and Fee for	
B.A. Degree,	£83 4 0

^a See note, p. 264.

Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital Fees—

First Winter	..	..	..	£10	10	0
First Summer	..	..	..	10	10	0
Second Winter	..	..	..	28	7	0
Second Summer	..	..	..	—	—	—
Third Winter	..	..	..	68	5	0
Third Summer	..	..	..	—	—	—
Fourth Winter	..	..	..	67	4	0
Fourth Summer	..	..	..	2	2	0
Examination Fee	..	..	..	5	0	0
Fee for Degree	..	..	..	10	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£285	2	0

EXAMINATIONS.

For dates of Examinations, and regulations regarding Entries for Examinations, see last pages (285, 286).

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows:—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anæsthetics.

Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.).

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis, to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

The fee for the M. Dent. Sc. Examination is £5, and the fee for the Degree is £10.

PRIVILEGES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

ARTS DEGREE.

REGULATIONS FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL STUDENTS.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(a) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(b) passed either the Special Preliminary Examination held in March or that held in the first days of October. The standard subjects are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,*

or

(c) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (a) or (b).

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) or the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior and Senior Sophister Year.

The two Arts Courses attended in the Trinity Terms of the Sophister Years may be any two, with English Composition, of the following

* At the Preliminary Examination in October Students may present themselves in the subjects of the Junior Freshmen Michaelmas Term Examination, omitting Trigonometry, should they so desire.

subjects:—(1) Astronomy, (2) Languages:—French and German, (3) Psychology, (4) Ethics, (5) Political and Economic Science.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend the Lectures in Logic (Formal) and English Composition, and in either the Hilary or the Trinity Term attend the Lectures in Mechanics.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Arts Term in the Junior Sophister Year, the student must pass an examination at the end of the Term in the subject in which he has attended Lectures.

Note 4.—A student, having passed the Final Freshman Examination, may obtain credit for the Arts Terms of his Sophister Years by attendance at the Sophister Moderatorship Lectures in any subject, provided that he afterwards obtains a Moderatorship in that subject, and has already obtained the B.A. Degree of another University.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

- (a) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.
- (b) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken concurrently with the rest of the Arts part of the Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4. If taken as in § 4, this examination must be passed before the Final Freshman Examination.

A student need not have passed (a) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (b), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination.

At this Examination he must pass in English Composition and the subject in which he has attended lectures in his Senior Sophister Year.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

- (a) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.
- (b) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.
- (c) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

- (a) by passing in the Arts subject in which he has attended lectures in his Senior Sophister Year and in English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

- (b) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

- (a) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.
- (b) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.
- (c) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking English Composition and two subjects.

- (d) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking English Composition and three subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Surgery will be held 24th June, 1918, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in 1919.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of E. H. Bennett, M.D., for nine years (1864-73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Physiology, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology at the end of their Fourth Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology will be held on June 17 and following days, and for Scholarship in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, on June 24 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Scholarship in the same subjects.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

An Examination will be held for a Scholarship on Monday, June 24th, 1918.

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	{ Clinical.	50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	{ <i>Vivâ Voce</i> .	50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	25 marks.
	{ Clinical.	25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce</i> .	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce</i> .	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapelin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of John Mallet Purser, M.D., King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the

"John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10s., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the Student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal, who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.

On November 3rd, 1909, a Meeting of former pupils and friends of the late Professor Daniel John Cunningham resolved to establish a Memorial of his work in connexion with the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin. It was decided to place a Bronze Portrait Panel in the Department of Practical Anatomy, and to establish a Medal and Prize in Anatomy to be awarded each year at Part I of the Intermediate Examination which is held in June.

The entire work connected with the designs for the Medal and Portrait Panel was entrusted to Mr. Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A. The Panel has been placed in a suitable position in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College, and the first award of the Medal was made in June, 1910.

As a result of communications with the Cunningham Memorial Committee of the University of Edinburgh, it was decided that the Memorials in Dublin and Edinburgh Universities should be on the same lines, and it was arranged that the Bronze Portrait Panels for the Dissecting Rooms of the two Universities should be identical, and that the obverse of the Medals established in Dublin and Edinburgh should also be identical.

The Medal and Prize are awarded to the Student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy at Part I of the Intermediate Examination, held in June, provided that at the same time he is successful in completing his Examination.

No Student is eligible who, at the time of the Examination, has been longer than three years in the School of Medicine.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14s. 6d., for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The Studentships are open to all Undergraduates who have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination, and who have entered or intend immediately to enter the Medical School. Where the qualification and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Board, otherwise equal, preference is given according to the seniority of their standing in Arts at the time of their entering the School. Every Student during his tenure shall pursue his studies in the School to the satisfaction of the Board; if he fails to do so, or is guilty of any serious misconduct or breach of College discipline, he shall cease to be entitled to the Studentship, unless for special reasons the Board shall determine otherwise.

One Studentship, value about £37 per annum, tenable for four years, or until the holder becomes medically qualified, is awarded annually about the last Saturday in November. Candidates must apply through their Tutors to the Board, and submit a list of their distinctions in Arts, and also of their distinctions in Medicine, if they have been for some time students in the School.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Physiology gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those candidates who show sufficient merit.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, of Pathology, of Materia Medica, and of Botany, are open to the Students of the School of Physic for the purpose of Education.

I.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds. The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of 5s. for the Junior, and 6s. 8d. for the Senior Division per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—THOMAS E. GORDON, M.B., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

IV.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

V.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—HENRY H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term. from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, or from any of the Fellows, or Professors.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

MARY LOUISA PRENTICE MONTGOMERY LECTURERSHIP IN
OPHTHALMOLOGY.

[Founded in 1915 by the late Robert John Montgomery, M.A.,
M.B. (Dubl.), F.R.C.S.I.]

The conditions and terms of appointment are determined by the following Resolutions, which have been approved by the Board of Trinity College, and by the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland :—

I. The Lecturer shall be appointed for one year, and shall be eligible for re-appointment year by year for a period not to exceed five years.

II. The appointment shall be made for the first five years by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, after they have considered a report from the Staff of the School of Physic on the merits of the candidates. For the next five years the appointment shall rest with the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after consideration of a report drawn up by the Staff of the School of Surgery on the merits of the candidates.

III. The Lecturer shall give one or more formal lectures in each year to the members of the Medical Profession and Medical Students in Dublin, upon a subject connected with Ophthalmology to which he has devoted his attention during the previous year.

IV. Candidates for election, and those seeking re-election, are expected to state in what centre, and in what branch of the subject, they propose to study during a portion of the year.

V. The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, reserve the power of modifying, from time to time, the regulations governing both the appointment and tenure of the Lecturership.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the months of September and October.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Wm. Pearson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—Henry Jellett, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Louis Werner, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robert H. Woods, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5s. ; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1s. per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary for Post-Graduate Classes in Medicine, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Owing to the European War, the Classes will not be held in the Autumn of 1917.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physicians.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic.

John Magee Finny, M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.

Henry C. Drury, M.D.

T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I., King's Professor of Midwifery.

- Surgeons.*—Edward H. Taylor, M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery.
 Sir Arthur Ball, Bart., M.D.
 C. M. Benson, M.D.
- Pathologist.*—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.
- Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.*—Sir Robt. H. Woods, M.Ch., Honorary Professor of Laryngology and Otology.
- Assistant Physician.*—Edward J. Watson, M.D.
- X-Ray Department.*—Edward J. Watson, M.D.
- Anæsthetist.*—W. C. P. Smyly, M.D.
- House Surgeon.*—[Vacant.]
- Dentist.*—J. I. Kelly, M.Dent.Sc.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF
 TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Dublin Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.	Mercer's Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Meath Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.	Richmond, Whitworth, and
Jervis-street Infirmary.	Hardwicke Hospitals.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.	National Maternity.
Coombe.	

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.
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Courses of instruction taken at the Medical Schools of the following Institutions are recognized by the Board of Trinity College as qualifying for admission to the examinations in the School of Physic, provided that no student be permitted to take

any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three of the necessary five years in the School of Physic, Trinity College:—

The Royal College of Surgeons
in Ireland.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

The University College of South
Wales and Monmouthshire.

The University of Adelaide.

The University of Bombay.

The University of Calcutta.

The University of Lahore.

The M'Gill University, Montreal.

The University of Madras.

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Otago.

The University of Sydney.

The University of Toronto.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLONIAL
TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

*Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at
Colonial Universities and Colleges.*

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

- (a) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.
- (b) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.
- (c) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.
- (d) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.
- (e) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *viva voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.
- (f) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.
- (g) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing:—

- (a) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

- (b) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.
- (c) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors' Committee.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.

Schools of Physic and Dental Science.

IMPORTANT.

NOTICE of intention to enter for any Examination must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic, on the printed forms provided, *not less than fourteen clear days before* the Examination begins. No application for permission to enter for any Examination after the prescribed period will be considered by the Medical School Committee unless accompanied by a Tardy Entry Fee of 2s. 6d.

Certificates, when required, and *Liceat* or Re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when entering for an Examination: if this be not done, entries will not be received.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin:—

Special Entrance and Preliminary Examination in Arts for Matriculation to Medical School—Monday, Oct. 1, 1917; Monday, March 18, Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental—Monday, October 1, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 24, Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Preliminary Scientific Physics (only)—Monday, March 18, 1918.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

Part 1.—Monday, October 1, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 17, Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Part II.—Monday, October 1, 1917; Monday, March 18, Monday, June 24, Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Intermediate Dental Examination—

Monday, October 1, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 17, Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Final Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, October 8, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 24, Monday, October 7, 1918.

Part II.—*Midwifery*, Monday, December 3, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, December 2, 1918.

Medicine, Monday, December 10, 1917; Monday, March 18, Monday, June 17, Monday, December 9, 1918.

Surgery, Monday, December 3, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, December 2, 1918.

Theses for M.D. Degree—

Wednesday, December 19, 1917; Monday, February 11, Wednesday, April, 17, Friday, June 28, Wednesday, December, 18, 1918.

Examination for B. Dent. Sc. Degree and M. Dent. Sc. Degree—

Monday, December 3, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, December 2, 1918.

Examination for M. A. O. Degree—

Monday, December 3, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, December 2, 1918.

Examination for M.Ch. Degree—

Monday, December 3, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, December 2, 1918.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, October 8, 1917; Monday, March 11, Monday, June 24; Monday October 7, 1918.

Part II.—Thursday, October 11, 1917; Thursday, March 14, Thursday, June 27, Thursday, October 10, 1918.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Studentship—See p. 276.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, Monday, June 24.
Anatomy and Physiology, Monday, June 17.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal—

Awarded for Anatomy at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Surgical Travelling Prize, and Bennett Medal and Prize—Monday, June 24, 1918.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in Mental Disease—Monday, June 24, 1918.

The following table shows the certificates required for the Final Examinations:—

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED.

On entering, for the first time, for any portion of the Final Medical Examination, Part II—

Attendance at Clinical Hospital [27 months].

On entering for Midwifery—

Attendance at Practical Midwifery.

On entering for Surgery—

Attendance at Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery.

Instruction and practice in the administration of Anæsthetics.

Notes of Surgical Cases must be handed in.

On entering for Medicine—

Attendance at Classes in Mental Disease.

Attendance at Classes in Vaccination.

Notes of Medical Cases and

Notes of Post Mortem Examinations must be handed in.

<i>Licent</i> Fee ^a —Final, Part I,	£5
<i>Licent</i> Fee ^a —Final, Part II,	£5.
Re-examination Fee,	10s. 6d.

^a See note at foot of page 248.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

TEACHING STAFF.

I.—*Mathematics.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

J. FRASER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. THRIFT, M.A., HON. M. INST. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

HARRY THRIFT, M.A., F.T.C.D.	} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
H. H. POOLE, SC.B.	

IV.—*Chemistry.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. WERNER, SC.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. RAMSDEN, F.C.S.L., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

JOHN JOLY, M.A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. ALEXANDER, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., M.I.C.E.I.,	} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.
J. T. JACKSON, M.A.I., M.A.,	

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

WM. TATLOW, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

George Marshall Harris, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., WH. EX., M.I.MECH.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass the Entrance Examination, and pay the Entrance Fee of £15.

The Course for this Examination is given in the Calendar, p. 30, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2. The dates at which it is held are given in the Calendar, pp. 1* to 5*, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students can join the classes only at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.

Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).

Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).

Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

FIRST YEAR (JUNIOR CLASS).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

SECOND YEAR (MIDDLE CLASS).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

THIRD YEAR (SENIOR CLASS).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

FOURTH YEAR (OPTIONAL).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I.

Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class,	at least 14	hours each week	during Term.
Senior Class,	16	“	“

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), £15 0 0

Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . . . 8 8 0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class,	£10 0 0
„ Middle „	£15 0 0
„ Senior „	£15 0 0
„ Optional fourth year,*	£15 0 0

*If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half-year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10s. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15s. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—MECHANICS, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
 Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below:—

To the Junior Class.

Heat.
 Electricity and Magnetism.
 Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
 Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following:—

Junior Class.

LECTURES.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—ENGINEERING.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. " " in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

TO THE SENIOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours*.

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads.

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

ENGINEERING SCHEME.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

LABORATORY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE CERTIFICATE FOR PROFICIENCY IN FIRST AIDS TO THE INJURED.

Engineering Students may, optionally, take out a short course of lectures in the elementary principles of Physiology and Anatomy, followed by demonstrations in First Aids to the Injured. The Instruction, which will begin in Michaelmas Term, will be such as to qualify the Student to present himself at the examination for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate. The examination may be arranged for any convenient date, and for any number of candidates up to thirty. The cost of the examination, which is £4, is jointly borne by the candidates. There are no fees required for the lectures and demonstrations.

Particulars as regards the hours and dates upon which the lectures and demonstrations are given will be posted in the Hall of the Engineering School.

LENDING LIBRARY.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1917.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begin Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	} Begin Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance,	
	Monday, October 15.

TRINITY TERM, 1918.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	{ Begins Monday, April 22, and Tuesday, June 18 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	
Entrance Examination,	Begin Monday, April 22, and Tuesday, June 25. Tuesday, June 25.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1918.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Thursday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	} Begin Thursday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	
	Tuesday, October 15.

Indian and Home Civil Service School.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8s. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	[Vacant.]
Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani,	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī,	Prof. John van Someren Pope, M.A.
History of India,	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law,	[Vacant].

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2 The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1917-1918, into two Sessions (a Winter Session from October 24th to March 23rd, and a Summer Session, from April 22nd to June 29th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 19th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed for the Academic year, 1917-1918, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

English Literature and Com-	position,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
Greek, .. .. .	.. .. .	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
Latin, .. .. .	.. .. .
Mathematics, .. .. .	.. .. .	S. G. Stewart, M.A.
Mental and Moral Science, ..	.. .. .	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
Political Economy, .. .. .	.. .. .	John Dockrill, M.A.
Political Science, .. .. .	.. .. .	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
Roman Law, .. .. .	.. .. .	James Francis Meagher, LL.B.
English Law, .. .. .	.. .. .	John Dockrill, M.A.
Ancient History, .. .. .	.. .. .	J. Johnston, M.A.
General Modern History, ..	.. .. .	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
English History, .. .. .	.. .. .
French, .. .. .	.. .. .	T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (Grenoble).
Italian, .. .. .	.. .. .
German, .. .. .	.. .. .	Gilbert Waterhouse, Litt.D.
Chemistry, .. .. .	.. .. .	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and
		W. C. Ramsden.
Physics, .. .. .	.. .. .	Harry Thrift, M.A.
Botany, .. .. .	.. .. .	H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.
Geology, .. .. .	.. .. .	John Joly, Sc.D.
Geography, .. .. .	.. .. .	H. H. Poole, B.A.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1s. to £4 4s., to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Army School.

[The following regulations were those in force before the War. They will, so far as is known, be resumed on the conclusion of the War, but are at present suspended.]

The only method at present of obtaining permanent Commissions in the Regular Army through this University is by nomination to Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Quetta.

Trinity College is authorised by the War Office to nominate a certain number of Graduates or Undergraduates for admission to these colleges without examination—except, in the case of Woolwich, a qualifying one in Mathematics and Science. Candidates for these nominations will find full information posted on the notice board at No. 27 T. C. D., the office of the Registrar of the Army School, to whom application should be made.

The age limits at present are for Sandhurst $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$; for Quetta $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$; and for Woolwich 17 to 18. Nominations are made on November 1st, March 1st, and July 1st.

The primary ground of selection is merit in the Officers' Training Corps, but all candidates must possess the Educational Qualification required of intending Medical Students as laid down on page 267.]

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY FOR UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

THE Army Council offers every half-year Six Commissions in the Indian Army; Six in the Royal Artillery, and at least thirty in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps to candidates nominated by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

From 1913 the number of Indian Army and Artillery Commissions allotted to any one University will be in proportion to the total number of candidates nominated by that University. The effect of this rule will be that only about one in seven candidates nominated by Trinity College can obtain an Indian Commission.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed:—

A. General Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Have attained the age of 21, and not have attained the age of 25 on the 15th January for a Winter Nomination, or the 15th July for a Summer Nomination.
2. Be unmarried, and of pure European descent.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

*B. Academical Conditions.***A Candidate must—**

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.

A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.

3. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.
4. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics and Science required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

*C. Military Conditions.***A Candidate must—**

1. Be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps each year from the date of his registration as an Army Candidate.
2. Be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

In cases where efficient service in the Officers' Training Corps as a Registered Army Candidate will not have amounted to two years by the date of nomination, a second period of attachment for six weeks will be necessary.

3. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, consisting of a Written Examination and a Practical Test.

The Written Examination will be held in March and October, and the subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

GROUP A.—Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

GROUP B.—Field Engineering, Map Reading, and Field Sketching.

GROUP C.—Military Administration and Organization.

The Practical Test will be in Map Reading and Field Sketching, and will take place about the time of the Written Examination.

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain .4 in each paper, and .5 in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain .4 in each paper, and .5 of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains .5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete his qualification in the group, be required to obtain .5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. This Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his record of service in the Officers' Training Corps, and to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to consider the importance of taking an active part in University sports and games, and of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Antedate.

Candidates will receive eighteen months antedate on joining the service. Senior or Junior Moderators will receive two years. This antedate will count for promotion but not for retired pay.

COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN MILITARY SUBJECTS.

GROUP A.—Thirty hours' instruction will be given in each College Term, and also in September, in the subjects of this group. Special Lectures will be arranged in Hilary Term, if necessary, for second-year Students who have failed to qualify in this group at the end of their first year.

GROUPS B and C.—Twenty-four Lectures will be delivered each Term in the subjects of these groups. Extra personal instruction will also be given to Students for about six weeks preceeding an examination at which they intend to enter for these groups, or at such other time as may be found convenient.

Practical Test.—Instruction in the field will be given in Hilary and Trinity Terms on one day in each week of Lectures.

The Course will extend over two years, beginning in October. The fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

Students who have completed the full Course, but have not passed all parts of the Military Examination, may continue attendance at Lectures by paying £2 10s. a Term for each Course.

The foregoing payments should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* November 20th in each year. After that date a fine of 3s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after a fortnight the names of all Students whose fees are unpaid are removed from the books of the Army School.

COURSE OF STUDY PRESCRIBED.

In their first year Students will attend all the above Lectures, and will present themselves for Examination in October in Groups A and C.

If successful, they will attend Lectures in Group B during their second winter, and will present themselves in March for Group B, and the Practical Test.

Students who fail in Group A or C will go up again in March, and will attend Lectures in these groups during the winter in addition to Lectures in Group B. Such Students may postpone the Examination in Group B until the following October.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students are advised to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation, or in the Long Vacation preceeding their entry to the School. By completing the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A. Degree Examination in the following June, it will be

possible for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Students who wish to take a Moderatorship are advised to consult the Registrar as early as possible in their College Course as to the best means of fitting in their Honor and Army work.

REGISTRATION.

Students should send written notice of their intention to enter the Army School to the Registrar of the School as early as possible in their College Course in order that their service in the Officers' Training Course may count for the purpose of fulfilling the foregoing Conditions C. No fee is charged for Registration, and a Student will not incur any liability for Army Class Fees by the mere fact of registering his name should he subsequently decide not to enter the School.

PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGES IN ARTS.

To obtain Professional Privileges in Arts for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of each Course of Lectures in the Army School during the term; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

- (a) To Students who have passed Group A or B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms;
- (b) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. For further information, application should be made to the Registrar of the Army School, 27 Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Contingent, OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

COMMITTEE OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

President.

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.,
Provost's House, Dublin.

Ordinary Members.

R. Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. A. Goligher, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
J. Fraser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A., F.T.C.D.
G. R. Webb, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, P.C., 66 Fitzwilliam Square.

Appointed as Officers of the Contingent.

The O. C.—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D.

Capt.—Capt. E. H. Alton, F.T.C.D., 5 Dartmouth Road.

The Adjutant.—Lieut. C. L. Robinson, 77 Waterloo Road.

Hon. Secretary—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D., 34 Trinity College, Dublin.

Headquarters.—The Headquarters of the Contingent are at the Officers' Training Corps Buildings, Lincoln Place, Trinity College, Dublin.

All information with reference to the Corps can be obtained there, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Enrolment.—Intending Members should attend at Headquarters to obtain the enrolment and proposal forms, &c.

Only British subjects of pure European descent, who are physically fit, are eligible to join.

Conditions of Service.—No oath of allegiance is taken, and no liability for Service is incurred. Each member contracts:—

(a) To abide by the rules of the Corps.

* (b) To serve for three years (if in possession of Certificate A, two years).

(c) To make himself efficient during each year of Service.

* This rule is suspended during the War.

Efficiency.—To be efficient, a Cadet must in each year—

- (1) Attend not less than 15 Instructional Parades (30 if a Recruit).
- *(2) Attend Camp for 15 days, and be present at the Annual Inspection, except in case of sickness, duly certified, or leave officially granted.
- (3) Undergo the prescribed training in Musketry (Medical Unit exempt).

Drills.—All Instructional Parades are arranged with a view to their causing as little interference as possible with College lectures or athletic engagements, pastimes, etc.

These parades consist of not less than 45 minutes' actual training. Not more than two parades may be counted in any one day.

The times for parades are published in weekly orders, which are posted on the Contingent and Company notice-boards.

Special Field Days.—Field days will be arranged, if possible, once or twice a month. Each field day counts two parades.

Uniform.—Each Cadet is provided with all necessary arms, uniform, and equipment.

Camp.—All expenses, messing, transport, &c., are met by grants paid by the War Office.

Object.—The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Regular Army or Special reserve of Officers, or the Territorial Force.

For fuller information, see "Handbook of the Dublin University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps."

* During the War only the members of the Medical Unit are required to attend Camp.

School of Agriculture.

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education ; to be held in October.^a The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and one of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

(The Board and Council have approved of the following scheme of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and with the Royal College of Science for Ireland):—

FIRST TWO YEARS (taken at Trinity College).

First Year.

Mathematics.
Physics (general).
Practical Meteorology.
Chemistry (general principles).
Drawing.
Arts.

Second Year.

Analytical Chemistry and Practical Organic Chemistry.
Mechanics and Mathematics.
Zoology.
Botany.
Geology.
Arts

SECOND TWO YEARS (taken at the Royal College of Science).

Third Year.

Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Agricultural Geology.
Agricultural Engineering.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

Fourth Year.

Agriculture.
Agricultural Zoology.
Agricultural Botany.
Agricultural Bacteriology.
Veterinary Hygiene.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

^a Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

According to this scheme (which is on the lines of that framed by the Department) the student spends his first two years in the School in studying the general principles of the sciences which later find practical application in the scientific study of agriculture. He keeps the usual Freshman terms in Arts, and, if desirous of proceeding to the Degree in Agriculture, he also keeps the Sophister terms in Arts. During the Sophister years he receives "professional privileges" in Arts.

At the conclusion of the first two years the student is examined in the Science Courses pursued by him. This examination is conducted in Trinity College and by the Examiners of the University.

During the second two years the student studies Agriculture and Agricultural Science in the Royal College of Science and at the Farm at Glasnevin. During one of these years the student carries out research in Agricultural Science under the direction of one of the Professors or Lecturers of the Royal College of Science. Students who aim at obtaining a Diploma in the University of Dublin, and do not seek the Degree (Agr. B.) need attend no Arts lectures in Trinity College after passing the Final Freshman Examination. They would, after their first two years, take a less specialized course than that required for the Associateship of the Royal College of Science.

The final examination in Agriculture and Agricultural Science is conducted in the Royal College of Science, and mainly by the Professors of that College; but the University of Dublin is represented at that examination by an examiner appointed by Trinity College, and extern to the Royal College of Science.

The following particulars apply to the Courses pursued during the first two years in Trinity College. For the Courses pursued during the second two years the student must make application to the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

First Year.

Mathematics, including Mensuration—

Three lectures per week during Michaelmas Term.

Fee for course for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Physics (general)—

Simple Measurements, Elementary Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, etc., delivered by the Professor during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, two guineas; free to Arts Students.

Practical Meteorology.—During Trinity Term.

External Students pay two guineas; Arts Students, one guinea.

* External Students are Students, other than Graduates, whose names are not on the College Books.

Chemistry—

(a) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(b) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(c) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Drawing (Geometrical).—During Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—External Students, sixteen guineas; Arts Students, ten guineas.]

Second Year.

Chemistry—

(a) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry. (b) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Mechanics and Applied Mathematics—

Three lectures per week in Michaelmas Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; Arts Students, two guineas.

Zoology—

Three terms as given to Junior Sophisters.

Fee for course—External Students, four guineas; Arts Students, three guineas.

Botany—

The lectures and demonstrations of the Professor, extending over ten weeks during Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Geology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—Externals, nineteen guineas; Arts, fourteen guineas.]

School of Forestry.

The Courses in Forestry of the Royal College of Science are open to Students of Trinity College in the School of Agriculture, replacing the agricultural work of the second two years of the School of Agriculture.

The Courses in Forestry would be taken at the Royal College of Science, and would be as follows:—

3RD YEAR.

(a) *October to June—3 Terms.*

Forestry.

Forest Engineering and Surveying.

Forest Zoology.

Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.

Soil Geology.

Elementary Agriculture.

Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(b) *July to September.*

Outdoor work for three months at Avondale, or in an approved Irish or British Forest.

4TH YEAR.

(a) *October to March—2 Terms.*

Forestry.

Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.

Forest Zoology.

Forest Chemistry.

Practical Work on Excursions.

Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(b) *Third Term—April to June.*

Outdoor work for three months in an approved Continental Forest.

These Courses, along with the first two years' curriculum of the School of Agriculture, as at present arranged, would entitle the Student to the Diploma in Agriculture (Forestry) of the University; or, provided the B.A. has been obtained, to the Degree in Agriculture (Forestry).

Examinations for Qualifications in Education.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (a) that they are of good character; (b) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College; and (c) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1918 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Culverwell, *Montessori Principles and Practice*.

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's *Art of Teaching*, or Landon's *Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management*.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science.
5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin.
14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2s. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4s. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3s.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1s. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1s. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2s. for other candidates.

In 1918, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 26, 27; and on Friday and Saturday, October 25, 26.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (a) that he is of good character; (b) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1918 it will be held on April 9, 10, 11, and 12. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, *Elements of Political Economy*, or Devas, *Political Economy*, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, *Elements of Economics*; Hadley, *Economics*; and Pierson, *Principles of Economics*, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, *Landmarks of English Industrial History*, may be used as an introduction. For Irish History, Murray, *Commercial Relations between England and Ireland*. For reference, Meredith, *Economic History of England*, and Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

- (a) General physiographical conditions.
- (b) The chief economic products.
- (c) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.
- (d) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, *Smaller Commercial Geography*, or Adams, *Commercial Geography*. For additional reading Chisholm, *Handbook of Commercial Geography*, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

- (a) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

- (b) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Cropper, *Book-keeping and Accounts*.
Lisle, *Accounting in Theory and Practice*.
Dicksee, *Office Organization*.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

- (a) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

- (b) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employers' liability.

[Steven, *Mercantile Law*.

Redgrave, *The Factory Acts*.

For further reading, Topham, *Company Law*, and Anson, 'Contracts' are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.

(2) German.

(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, *Money*, and Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems*, are recommended.

F. A. Walker, *Money*, Withers, *The Meaning of Money*, and Conant, *The Principles of Money and Banking*, may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Fisk, *International Commercial Policies*.

Giffen, *The Use of Import and Export Statistics*.

Clare, *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, *Public Finance*, Part II., or G. Armitage Smith, *Taxation*, is recommended as an introductory book.

Blunden, *Local Taxation*, and J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, Book V., chaps. 2-6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(a) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control or combinations by the State.

(b) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, *The Trust Problem*, and Howell, *Trades Unionism Old and New*, are recommended.

J. B. Clark, *The Control of Trusts*.

M'Crosty, *The Trust Movement in British Industry*.

S. and B. Webb, *The History of Trade Unionism*, may be used for additional reading.]

(5)—*Statistics and Statistical Methods.*

Nature and scope of statistics. Use of averages. Tabulation. Sampling. Elementary graphic methods. The use of index-numbers. Tests of accuracy. The statistics of population, trade, prices, wages, and employment.

[Bowley, *An Elementary Manual of Statistics*, is recommended as a convenient introductory book. For further reading, Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Economics*, may be used.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking*, is recommended as an introductory text-book.

Clare, *Money Market Primer*.

Bagehot, *Lombard Street*;

and

Rae, *The Country Banker*, will supply a general account of British banking.

For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, *Bills of Exchange Act, 1882*, should be read.

For reference, Hart, *Treatise on the Law of Banking*; or Chalmers, *Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c.*

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, *Railway Economics*, and Hadley, *Railroad Transportation*, are recommended.

Findlay, *Working and Management of an English Railway*, Grierson, *Railway Rates*, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, *Insurance*.

F. Harcourt Kitchin, *The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance*.

W. Schooling, *Life Insurance Explained*.

W. Gow, *Marine Insurance*.

C. F. Morrell, *Insurance: a Manual of Practical Law*.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Taylor, *Agricultural Economics*; Rogers, *The Business Side of Agriculture*; Pratt, *Organization of Agriculture*, and The Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. BASTABLE, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

University Appointments Association.

THIS Association was formed in 1902, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home or abroad, under the Government or otherwise.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.

The Registrar, *ex-officio*.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.

A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Fellow and Lecturer in Pathology.

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Junior Bursar.

William E. Thrift, M.A., Fellow and Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

William Kennedy, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, *Hon. Sec.*

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

THE Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Board.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Board, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.* Dr. Challoner

* Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.^a In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.^b For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,^c and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

^a Parr, p. 47.^b *Ibid.*, p. 50.^c *Ibid.* p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

“Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failures become void and of no effect.”

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

* The following passage appears in the “Annual Register” for 1759:—

“Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verroill, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescott; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtoagh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T.C.D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,^a 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1916, and June 30, 1917 :—

A collection of historical books which belonged to James H. G. Brookes, scholar, presented in his memory to the Lending Library, by W. R. G. Atkins, Sc.D.

A collection of books on Egyptian archæology. Presented by Miss A. C. Colthurst.

Offenbach's Tales of Hoffmann: vocal score for Prout Library.
From the Provost.

Demosthenes' Philippics (*Dublin*, 1773), with plate of bas-relief.
From E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Howth and its owners. By F. Elrington Ball, Litt.D.
From Author.

Adagia P. Manutii studio. Florentiæ, 1575.

From J. Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D., F.T.C.D., Librarian.

The Divine Pursuer, and other sermons. By Rev. J. Spence Johnston, B.D.

From Rev. Dr. Gwynn.

Pardon granted to W. Trumbull, 1662. MS. on parchment.
From James Deacon, T.C.D.

Illustrations of the book-worm.

From Sir W. Osler, M.D., F.R.S., Oxford.

Our Sacred Heritage: the closing address of the Moderator of the General Assembly of 1917.

From Right Rev. James Cooper, D.D., Glasgow.

The art work of Louis C. Tiffany.

From Author, New York.

Calendar of the ancient records of the City of Dublin, vol. xvii.
Ed. by Lady Gilbert.

From the Corporation.

^a The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Illustrations from 100 MSS. in the library of Henry Yates Thompson, vol. vi.

From H. Y. Thompson, London.

The National Stud, a gift to the State by Col. W. Hall Walker. Memorial compiled by G. A. Fothergill.

From Colonel Walker, Gateacre Grange.

1. Topographical study in Rome in 1581.

2. The Chaundler MS.

Roxburghe Club: from C. W. D. Perrins.

The letters of Thomas Burnet, 1712-22. Ed. by D. N. Smith.

Roxburghe Club; from The Marquess of Crewe.

Medal to commemorate the Jutland battle: in bronze and silver.

The antiquities of Limerick. By T. J. W., R. A. S. Macalister, and G. U. Macnamara.

Address on the progress of Irish archæology. R. Cochrane's Presidential address.

Reports of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Ireland, 1911-15.

From T. J. Westropp, M.A.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland presented volumes of their Journal to replace those lost in the fire at the binders in April, 1916.

Ancient testimony to the early corruption of the Gospels.

More light from the Western Text.

By Rev. E. S. Buchanan, M.A.

From Author, New York,

Gordon Highlanders wounded at Waterloo, &c.

Class records in Aberdeen and in America.

By J. M. Bulloch.

From Author, London.

Baskish and other linguistic papers.

From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Oxford.

Cerebro-spinal fever in the Royal Navy, 1915-16, and other papers.

By Surg.-General H. D. Rolleston, C.B., M.D.

From Author, Haslar.

History of the Cutlers' Company of London.

By Charles Welch, F.S.A. Vol. i.

From the Company.

Records of the Carpenters' Company of London. Vols. 1 and 3.

From the Company.

Report of the Commission on The Book of Common Prayer appointed by the General Convention of 1913.

Journal of the Convention, 1916.

From the General Convention, U.S.A.

Sweden: historical and statistical handbook.

From the Swedish Consul, Dublin.

Passages from the letters of J. B. Yeats.

From Miss E. Yeats, Cuala Press.

Sport and travel. By S. Haughton.

From Author, Dublin.

Some early ornamented leatherwork. By J. J. Buckley.

From Author, Dublin.

Difficult questions from Bible readers answered. By Rev. S. D. Sammell, D.S.O.

From Author, Chatham.

- Our Kitchener. By R. H. Macartney.
From Author, New York.
- Prosody and rhetoric. By Roby Datta, M.A.
From Author, Calcutta.
- On the ancient deeds of the parish of St. John, Dublin. Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A.
From Author, Dublin.
- Acute poliomyelitis. By F. E. Batten, M.D.
From Author, London.
- Reprints of Irish papers. By Thadg O'Donoghue.
From Author, Dublin.
- Proclamation in Chinese by the Republican Government. Copied by Hugh Blackwood.
From Copyist, Liverpool.
- The centenary of the Battle of Waterloo. The bicentenary of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. By Major J. H. Leslie, R.A.
From Author, Sheffield.
- A collection of French documents relating to the war.
From J. H. Reddan, Dublin.
- La circulation de la matière et de l'énergie dans l'univers. Par M. Crespo.
From Sr. Lozano, Canaries.
- Beschi's Story of the Guru Paramartan in Tamil.
From H. Le Fanu, B.A., Saifabad.
- A bibliography dealing with crime. By J. G. Cumming, C.S.I.
From Author, India.
- The Church of Kaisariani in Attica. By Rev. J. A. Hamilton, M.A.
From Author, Dunblane.
- Irish directories.
From Mrs. Darley, Bath.
- The lost Aberdeen theses. By J. F. Kellas Johnstone.
From Author, Aberdeen.
- Alemania contra el mundo. Por F. A. Barroetavena.
From Author, Buenos Aires.
- J. M. Batista y Roca: Catalech de les obres Lulianes d'Oxford.
From Author, Barcelona.
- Reveries on stormy seas. Edited by A. Ardontz.
From Editor, Maidstone.
- Viscount de Rio-Branco.
From A. A. I. de Sá Monteiro, London.
- The journal of 2nd Lt. H. Hough, R.A., 1812-3. Ed. by Major J. H. Leslie, R.A.
From Editor, Sheffield.
- Gatton Park, Surrey.
From Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart.
- Carmina belli. By J. W. Poe, M.A.
From Author, India.
- Mackintosh families in Glenshee and Glenisla. By A. M. Mackintosh.
From Author, Nairn.
- American poets and their theology. By Dr. Augustus H. Strong.
From Author, Rochester, N.Y.
- Appeal of the Bishop of Marseilles for the French War Loan.
From S. Barker, Liverpool.

The Fletchers of Auchallader.

From John Fletcher, New Haven, U.S.A.

Observations on the use of the accents in Greek. By Rev. C. R. Honey, M.A.

From Author, Parkstone.

Poemata amantis. By an Englishman.

From Author, New York.

J. Massart: La presse clandestine dans la Belgique occupée.

The Grosett MS. Ed. by Lt. David N. Mackay.

From Editor, Inverness.

America House. By R. L. Lomba.

From Author, Paris.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1889,	218,241	September, 1903,	280,741
„ 1890,	221,336	„ 1904,	287,248
„ 1891,	224,586	„ 1905,	293,638
„ 1892,	228,037	„ 1906,	299,068
„ 1893,	231,538	„ 1907,	305,248
„ 1894,	235,093	„ 1908,	311,570
„ 1895,	238,606	„ 1909,	317,214
„ 1896,	241,818	„ 1910,	323,423
„ 1897,	244,887	„ 1911,	329,478
„ 1898,	251,876	„ 1912,	335,187
„ 1899,	257,323	„ 1913,	340,932
„ 1900,	264,075	„ 1914,	346,024
„ 1901,	269,929	„ 1915,	351,095
„ 1902,	275,110	„ 1916,	355,156

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

THE LECKY LIBRARY.

IN 1912, shortly before her death, Mrs. Lecky presented to Trinity College the Library of her husband, William Edward Hartpole Lecky, a collection of about 6000 volumes.

The Library is placed in the Council Room, and books may be borrowed from it by Fellows, Professors, Lecturers, Assistants to Professors, and by Students specially recommended by the Professor or Lecturer whose class they are attending.

Application is to be made to the Clerk of the Lending Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open from 7.30 to 9 P.M. on the first Saturday of the months September to April, inclusive. Special arrangements are made (through Tutors) in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

- I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
- II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
- III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
- IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
- VI. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
- V. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
- VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
- VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
- IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Normal Climatological Station.

IN January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two-earth thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.

OF the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs)

“Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte.”

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M' Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs. ; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light ; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain ; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern ; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 277), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 277), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 277), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903-1906 [see Calendar Vol. III.]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research. In 1912, partly by contribution from Viscount Iveagh, and partly by contribution from the Board, a Herbarium was added at a cost of about £800.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1916-1917.

Michaelmas Term, 1916.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Simplify

$$3 - \{2x - 4(2x - 3) - 5(1 - 2x)\} - [x - \{1 - 3(4 - 3x)\} - 6].$$

2. Multiply $a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc$ by $b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + 2bc$.

3. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{2x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 2}.$$

4. Divide $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ by $x - a$, and write down the remainder. Suggest a useful deduction.

5. Solve the equations $3x - 5y = 16$, $4x - 7y = 22$.

6.
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{4} (6x - 7) = \frac{2}{9} (6 - 3x).$$

7. A number consists of five digits $187ab$, find a , b so that it shall be a perfect square.

8. Find the value of $\frac{13.461 \times 4.32}{.013}$ to three places of decimals.

9. Find the value of 240 acres 3 roods 30 perches at £20 13s. 6d. per acre.

10. A man invests £1102 10s. in 6 per cents. at 105. They fall to 100, and he invests the proceeds in 5 per cents. at 90. How much does he gain or lose in income?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ALTON.

1. Write brief notes on :—the Quadruple Alliance, Magna Charta, the People's Charter, Wood's Halfpence, the Star Chamber.
2. What causes led to the War of American Independence?
3. Sketch the growth of the present system of government by party.
4. Who were :—Samuel Butler, Sir Christopher Wren, Daniel Defoe, Admiral Byng, Thomas Gainsborough, Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Telford, William Huskisson, Richard Cobden, Rowland Hill?
5. Write a note on the mineral deposits of Ireland.
6. Illustrate by a sketch-map the frontiers of Rumania, and indicate approximately the site of the recent fighting.
7. Estimate the probable effects on English commerce of the opening of the Panama Canal.
8. Where are Arras, Beyrout, Dunedin, Durazzo, Karachi, Larissa, Mecca, Perim, Pittsburg, Vilna?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

At first the enemy, who, while they professed to love peace above all things, had secretly made every preparation for war for many years, gained many victories, and occupied much territory of the allies. Now, however, when the allies have collected all their forces, and have resolved with the help of the gods to punish those who violated a sacred treaty, nothing can save the guilty from paying the penalty of their crime.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

M. Ratin venait pour me donner ma leçon. Sans voir le livre, il posa son chapeau, il plaça sa chaise, il s'assit, il se moucha. Pour avoir une contenance, je me mouchai aussi, sur quoi M. Ratin me regarda fixement, car il s'agissait de nez.

Je ne compris pas d'abord que M. Ratin sondait l'intention que j'avais pu avoir en me mouchant presque au même instant que lui, en sorte que, m'imaginant qu'il avait vu le pâté, je baissai les yeux, plus décontenancé par son silence scrutateur que je ne l'aurais été par ses

questions, auxquelles j'étais prêt à répondre. A la fin, d'un ton solennel: 'Monsieur! je lis sur votre figure . . .

— Non, monsieur . . .

— Je lis, vous dis-je . . .

— Non, monsieur, c'est le chat,' interrompis-je.

Or,

Die Indianer sagten uns, in San Fernando vergehe nicht leicht ein Jahr, wo nicht zwei, drei erwachsene Menschen, namentlich Weiber, beim Wasserschöpfen am Fluss von Krokodilen zerrissen würden. Man erzählte uns die Geschichte eines jungen Mädchens aus Uritucu, das sich durch seltene Unerschrockenheit und Geistesgegenwart aus dem Rachen eines Krokodils gerettet. Sobald sie sich gepackt fühlte, griff sie nach den Augen des Tiers und stieß ihre Finger mit solcher Gewalt hinein, dass das Krokodil vor Schmerz sie fahren liess, nachdem es ihr den linken Vorderarm abgebissen. Tross des ungeheuren Blutverlustes gelangte die Indianerin, mit der übriggebliebenen Hand schwimmend, glücklich ans Ufer . . . „Ich wusste,“ sagte das junge Mädchen in Uritucu gelassen, „dass der Cayman ablässt, wenn man ihm die Finger in die Augen drückt.“

2. Translate into French or German:—

This is what had happened to the Angora cat. In the winter his mistress had returned to town and forgotten to take him with her. Feeling very hungry, he had ventured out to seek food, and the farmer's wife, having pity on him, had taken him home with her. As he stole the baby's milk, he had been turned out of the house. He was just dying when the farm cat found him, and took him to the loft. Here he learnt hunting, and was soon able to satisfy his hunger.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The domestic affections as a source of happiness.
2. The pleasure of acquiring knowledge.
3. The joys of a garden.
4. The necessity of keeping the body in moderate health.
5. The evils of being a prodigy in any branch of athletics.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right)}{a - \frac{1}{a}}$$

2. Find the value of

$$5(x - y) - 2[3x - (x + y)] + 7[(x - 2y) - (5x - 2y)] \quad \text{when } 9x = -y.$$

3. Multiply
- $\frac{3x^3}{2} - 5x^2 + \frac{x}{4} + 9$
- by
- $\frac{x^2}{2} - x + 3$
- .

4. Solve the equation

$$3(5 - 6x) - [x - 5\{1 - 3(x - 5)\}] + 75 = 0,$$

and verify your result.

5. Find the values of
- x
- and
- y
- which satisfy the equations

$$4x + 5y = 26,$$

$$3x + 7y = 26.$$

6. A father is three times as old as his son; in 16 years' time he will only be twice as old.

Find their ages.

7. Find the value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{1\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{2}{7} + \frac{9}{11}} \div \frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{7}}.$$

8. Find the cost of 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. at £21 11s. 8d. per ton.

9. Find the simple interest on £1095 from May 1st to July 24th at 5 per cent. per annum.

10. What is the price of a 4 per cent. Stock from which a man would derive the same income as from an investment in a
- $4\frac{1}{2}$
- per cent. Stock at 108?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

DR. GOLIGHER.

1. Write an account (with dates) of the reign of Richard II.
 2. Describe the events which led up to the outbreak of war between Charles I and Parliament.
 3. Show your acquaintance with the military career of the Duke of Wellington.
 4. Give brief accounts of the rebellions in Ireland in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.
 5. What colonies belonged to Germany before the present war?
 6. Fix the geographical positions of — Chester, Aberdeen, Copenhagen, Salonika, Madras, Singapore, Adelaide, Chicago, Buenos Ayres, Jamaica.
 7. Draw a map of Rumania.
 8. What countries produce great supplies of oil, coal, iron, and wheat respectively?
-

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

Caesar captured the strongholds of the Veneti one after another. However, as they were a seafaring people, he found it necessary to destroy their fleet before they could be completely subdued. Thereupon he was informed that the Usipetes and Tencteri had crossed the Rhine and were pillaging the territories of the Gauls. Caesar advanced by forced marches to the defence of the latter, and annihilated the invaders in a pitched battle. After a brief campaign against the Germans on the other side of the Rhine, he returned to Gaul, and made preparations for the invasion of Britain. Envoys from the latter country had arrived at Caesar's camp, offering submission and tribute. Nevertheless, when the expedition arrived, its landing was opposed by the Britons, and was not effected without danger and difficulty.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

I. Translate :—

Either—

Les sauvages parlaient vivement, et paraissaient tout entiers à quelque importante préoccupation. Pierre et David demeurèrent un instant immobiles, les contemplant en silence ; enfin le vieux trappeur se détourna vers son compagnon :

— Il est impossible de passer sans être aperçus, dit-il, et, d'un autre côté, cette route est la seule que nous puissions prendre pour arriver ce soir au campement du capitaine.

— Que faire alors ? demanda David.

— Le plus sage serait peut-être d'attaquer brusquement ces bandits, et de leur reprendre les trois chevaux qu'ils ont enlevés à nos compagnons ; mais pour cela il faudrait savoir au juste quel est leur nombre, et comment ils sont armés.

— Ne peut-on s'approcher davantage ?

— Sans doute, si tu veux être adroit et prudent.

— Je tâcherai.

— Cachons d'abord les chevaux dans ces touffes de jonc ; puis tu m'imiteras.

Or—

Ein Schiff wurde von Mannheim, den Neckar hinauf, nach Heidelberg gezogen. Ein Handwerksbursche ging denselben Weg und fragte : „ Darf ich auch mit ? Was muss ich geben ? “ Der Schiffsherr, der ein lustiger Patron war, antwortete : „ Fünfzehn Kreuzer, wenn Ihr im Schiffe sitzen wollt. Helft Ihr aber mit ziehen, nur sechs. Euer Felleisen könnt Ihr in das Schiff werfen, sonst hindert es Euch nur. “

Der Handwerksbursche fing an zu rechnen : — „ Fünfzehn Kreuzer, — sechs Kreuzer — sechs von fünfzehn bleibt neuen. “ — Die neun Kreuzer dachte er, kann ich verdienen. „ Wenn's erlaubt ist ! “ sagte er und warf das Felleisen in das Schiff. Dann ergriff er eins von den Seilen, und zog so gut er konnte. „ Wir kommen eher an Ort und Stelle, “ dachte er, „ wenn ich nicht träge bin. “ In Heidelberg bezahlte er die sechs Kreuzer Fahrgeld — für die Erlaubnis mit zu ziehen, nahm sein Felleisen in Empfang und wanderte vergnügt weiter. — *Hebel.*

2. Translate into French or German :—

Charlemagne, King of France, had a son, who told his father that he wished to marry Princess Félicité. He had seen her portrait in a book, and thought her the most beautiful of all princesses. The king gave him a fine horse, a faithful servant, and a carriage, but he said : ‘ No one has ever succeeded in reaching her home. ’ They started, and when night began to fall, they lay down in the wood to sleep. The servant heard this conversation of the winds : ‘ In order to obtain the princess, one must enter a castle guarded by wild beasts ; with a magic wand in one's hand one must go straight to the room where the princess is, and one must not look at her fine ladies. ’

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

High Prices and their Causes.

Nothing venture, Nothing win.

A Great Battle at Sea.

Winds.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

[Take as unit of length a centimetre or a half-inch, and state the unit you adopt.]

1. On a line 3 units in length construct a rectangle equal in area to a triangle whose sides are 4, 5, and 7 units.
2. Find a mean proportional between, and a third proportional to, two lines of length 3 and 5 units.
3. Find the length of a line such that its length shall be to a length of 10 units as the area of a rectangle whose sides are 5 and 7 units to the area of a triangle whose sides are 6, 7, and 9 units.

Theoretical.

4. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal respectively to two sides of the other, but the included angle of the one greater than the included angle of the other, prove that the third side of the one is greater than the third side of the other.
5. Prove that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two lines is equal to the difference of their squares.
6. Prove that the angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc.
7. Show how to draw four circles to touch three lines.
8. If the internal bisector of the angle C of a triangle meets the base in D , prove

$$AD : DB = AC : CB.$$

9. Prove the proposition from which it can immediately be inferred that when four lines are in proportion the rectangle contained by the first and fourth is equal to that contained by the second and third.
10. Show how to construct a polygon so that its area shall be equal to a given area, and that it shall be of the same shape as a given polygon.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Cube $a + b + c$ and from your answer write down without multiplying the value of $(a - b + c)^3$.
2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x-6}{5} - \frac{x-4}{9} - \frac{3x}{13} = 0.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$x - y = 3, \quad x^2 + xy + y^2 = 63.$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}}.$$

5. Prove the rule for finding the values of x which make

$$px^2 + qx + r$$

equal to zero, exhibiting each step of the proof clearly in a different line of your work.

6. I buy a shilling's worth of eggs, but break two on my way home. The effect of this is that my eggs cost me 1*d.* per 15 more than they should. How many did I get?

7. Divide $8a^3 - 27b^3$ by $2a^1 - 3b^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

8. The bottom, lid, and sides of a box are all one inch thick, and its size, measured on the outside, is 8' 2" by 7' 5" by 4' 6". What is the volume of its interior?

9. £1000 of 4 per cent. stock is sold at 92, and half the proceeds are invested in 3 per cent. stock at 77, and the other half in 5 per cent. stock at 104. Find the change in income.

10. Find to three places of decimals the value of

$$3.2851396 \times 7.039245 \div 11.604592,$$

only doing as much work as is necessary.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

- Find to three decimal places the circular measure of 1° .
- If the co-tangent of an acute angle is 1.05, find its sine and cosine.
- Prove the formula for $\sin(A + B)$.
- Prove the formula for $\sin A$ in terms of the sides a, b, c of a triangle.
- Draw a figure to show the signs of the sine and cosine of an angle in the four quadrants.
- Find the value of $\sin 15^\circ$.
- The height of a battery A above sea-level is 55 feet, and that of the target B is 65 feet. The distance AB is 1000 yards. Find to the nearest minute the angle between AB and the horizon.
- Given $PQ = 500$ yards, angle $PQR = 75^\circ$, angle $QPR = 45^\circ$: find to the nearest yard the lengths of QR and RP .

9. Find the distance between the two inaccessible objects, X and Y , from the following observations taken from the positions A and B :— $AB = 1000$ yards, angle $BAX = 60^\circ$, angle $BA Y = 45^\circ$, angle $ABX = 60^\circ$, angle $ABY = 90^\circ$.

10. Prove $\log mn = \log m + \log n$.

Given $\log 2 = .30103$: find the logarithms of .05 and .025.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[I.]

Translate:—

Mutinae quum obsiderentur et gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, pigerrima eadem ad militaria opera, segnis intactis assideret muris, simulari coeptum de pace agi; evocatique ab Gallorum principibus legati ad colloquium non contra ius modo gentium, sed violata etiam, quae data in id tempus erat, fide comprehenduntur, negantibus Gallis, nisi obsides sibi redderentur, eos dimissuros. Quum haec de legatis nuntiata essent et Mutina praesidiumque in periculo esset, L. Manlius praetor ira accensus effusum agmen ad Mutinam ducit. Sylvae tunc circa viam erant, plerisque incultis. Ibi inexplorato profectus in insidias praecipitatus, multaque cum caede suorum aegre in apertos campos emersit. Ibi castra communita et, quia Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, refecti sunt militum animi, quanquam ad quintengentos cecidisse satis constabat. Iter deinde de integro coeptum, nec, dum per potentia loca ducebatur agmen, apparuit hostis; ubi rursus silvae intratae, tum postremos adorti cum magna trepidatione ac pavore omnium septingentos milites occiderunt, sex signa ademere. Finis et Gallis territandi et pavendi fuit Romanis, ut e saltu invio atque impedito evasere.—LIVY.

1. Parse *effusum, inexplorato, profectus, adorti, ademere*.

2. State what you know of the earlier history of Caius Flaminius, who fell at the battle of Lake Trasimene.

[II.]

Translate:—

εἰ μοι πρὸς ταῦτα εἴποιτε· ὦ Σώκρατες, νῦν μὲν Ἀνύτῳ οὐ πεισόμεθα, ἀλλ' ἀφίεμέν σε, ἐπὶ τούτῳ μέντοι, ἐφ' ᾧ τε μηκέτι ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ζητήσει διατρίβειν μηδὲ φιλοσοφεῖν· ἐὰν δὲ ἄλῳς ἔτι τοῦτο πράττων, ἀποθανεῖ· εἰ οὖν με, ὅπερ εἶπον, ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀφίοιτε, εἴποιμ' ἂν ὑμῖν ὅτι ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀσπάζομαι μὲν καὶ φιλῶ, πείσομαι δὲ μᾶλλον τῷ θεῷ ἢ ὑμῖν, καὶ ἕωσπερ ἂν ἐμπνέω καὶ οἶός τε ὦ, οὐ μὴ παύσωμαι φιλοσοφῶν καὶ ὑμῖν παρακελευόμενός τε καὶ ἐνδεικνύμενος ὅτῳ ἂν αἰεὶ ἐντυγχάνω ὑμῶν, λέγων οἷά περ εἴωθα, ὅτι ὦ ἄριστε ἄνδρῶν, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν, πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης καὶ εὐδοκιμωτάτης εἰς σοφίαν καὶ ἰσχύν, χρημάτων μὲν οὐκ αἰσχύνει ἐπιμελούμενος, ὅπως σοι ἔσται ὥς πλείεστα, καὶ δόξης καὶ τιμῆς, φρονήσεως δὲ καὶ ἀληθείας καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, ὅπως ὥς βελτίστη ἔσται, οὐκ ἐπιμελεῖ οὐδὲ φροντίζεις; καὶ ἐὰν τις ὑμῶν ἀμφισβητῇ καὶ φῇ

ἐπιμελίσθαι, οὐκ εὐθὺς ἀφήσω αὐτὸν οὐδ' ἄπειμι, ἀλλ' ἐρήσομαι αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξετάσω καὶ ἐλέγξω, καὶ εἴαν μοι μὴ δοκῇ κεκτῆσθαι ἀρετὴν, φάναι δέ, ὀνειδιῶ ὅτι τὰ πλείστου ἄξια περὶ ἐλαχίστου ποιεῖται, τὰ δὲ φανλότερα περὶ πλείονος.—PLATO.

1. Parse ἀλφς, ἀποθανεῖ, παύσωμαι, ὅτφ, ἐξετάσω.
2. (a) Write a short account of Socrates.
- (b) What other Greek writer has left a picture of him?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. The prince says that he is weary of the war.
2. We have no desire to learn your opinion on this matter.
3. Would that I had seen you before Caesar died!
4. It seems that these men have more skill in the art of making speeches than in that of making war.
5. We arrived in Dublin on the 11th of October, and returned home on the 13th, without waiting to hear the result of our efforts.
6. Metellus split his army into two columns; Marius commanded one and he the other, and so they marched, ravaging the country and capturing the towns, ready to form a junction whenever it was necessary. At last they came to Zama; and, while Metellus was attempting to storm the town, Jugurtha surprised his camp. Though beaten off in his assault, he attacked the Romans again next day, and Metellus was obliged to give up his enterprise.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either—

Cependant le temps s'écoulait pour le prisonnier comme pour ceux qui s'occupaient de sa fuite: seulement, il s'écoulait plus lentement. Tout au contraire des autres hommes qui prennent avec ardeur une résolution périlleuse et qui se refroidissent à mesure que le moment de l'exécuter se rapproche, le duc de Beaufort, dont le courage bouillant était passé en proverbe, et qu'avait enchaîné une inaction de cinq années, le duc de Beaufort semblait pousser le temps devant lui et appelait de tout ses vœux l'heure de l'action. Il y avait dans son évasion seule, à part les projets qu'il nourrissait pour l'avenir, projets, il faut l'avouer, encore fort vagues et fort incertains, un commencement de vengeance qui lui dilatait le cœur.

Or—

„Der Mann hat ein hartes Schicksal gehabt,“ fuhr die Alte fort,

„ihm war es auch nicht an der Wiege gesungen, dass er so sterben sollte.—Er war der Sohn von dem Bernhard Braun, der allgemein für einen sehr reichen Mann galt. Als er aber plötzlich starb, fand man weder Geld noch Geldeswert in seinem Nachlasse, wohl aber meldeten sich Gläubiger mit bedeutenden Forderungen. Peter Braun, um des Vaters ehrlichen Namen zu retten, bezahlte alle Schulden. Aber durch dieses Opfer verarmte er selbst so sehr, dass er es geschehen lassen musste, dass sein noch unerwachsener Sohn als Schiffsjunge in die Fremde ging.—Nun war der alte Mann ganz allein. Er begann noch manches; aber nichts glückte ihm, und seine ehemaligen Freunde hatten sich von ihm abgewandt; die armen konnten ihm nicht helfen, die reichen wollten nicht. So geschah es denn, dass er krank und lebensmüde ins Spital gehn musste.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

There was once a man who played on the violin. This man had a son, who wished to play too, and he gave him the instrument. The child placed it as he had seen his father do, and then he began to play. But the violin grated and squeaked so horribly that the little boy was frightened. He ran to ask his father what was to be done to make a violin play beautifully. 'You must learn,' was the father's answer, 'to make it play.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Sir Toby and his associates.
2. The poetry of Viola's love-story.
3. Sir Roger as a pillar of the Church.
4. The Spectator on Party Spirit.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

Constructions (do TWO only).

1. On a line 2·3" long construct a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to the smallest angle of a triangle whose sides are 3, 3·4, 3·7 inches. Measure the radius.
2. Find a mean proportional between two lines of 2·4 and 5·7 inches, and measure it; also find a third proportional to the same two lines, and measure it.
3. Given any two equilateral triangles, make an equilateral triangle whose area shall equal the sum of the areas of the given two.

Propositions.

4. Prove that if two angles of a triangle are equal the sides opposite them are equal.
5. Define a parallelogram, and show that its opposite sides and angles are equal. Prove that if the diagonals are equal it must be a rectangle.
6. Prove the proposition which informs you by how much the square on the side opposite the obtuse angle, in an obtuse-angled triangle, exceeds the sum of the squares on the other two sides.
7. PT is a tangent to a circle at T , PAB is a line meeting the circle in A and B . Prove $PA \cdot PB = PT^2$.
8. Prove that equiangular triangles are similar.
9. Prove that similar pentagons can be divided up into five pairs of similar triangles by drawing diagonals from two corresponding corners.
10. A and B are two magnitudes of one kind; C and D two magnitudes of another kind. Show, preferably in non-technical language, that you know the meaning of the statement which is variously worded

‘ A , B , C , and D are in proportion,’

‘ A is to B as C is to D ,’

‘The ratio of A to B equals the ratio of C to D .’

You will perhaps most clearly show this if you explain how you would practically set about finding out whether two men's weights were proportional to their ages.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{1}{x-y} \right] + \frac{x+y}{x^2-y^2} - \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^4-y^4}.$$

2. Find the sum of the squares of

$$ax + by, \quad bx - ay, \quad ay + bx, \quad by - ax;$$

and express the result in factors.

3. Find the least common multiple of

$$x^2 - 7x + 12; \quad 3x^2 - 6x - 9; \quad 2x^2 - 6x - 8.$$

4. Find the values of x which satisfy the equation $25x^2 = 5x + 6$.5. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$x^2 + y^2 = 65; \quad xy = 28.$$

6. The length of a room exceeds its breadth by 8 feet; if each had been increased by 2 feet, the area would have been increased by 60 square feet. Find the original dimensions of the room.

7. Find the amount at simple interest of £45,737 10s. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

8. Goods are imported at an expense equal to 35 per cent. of the cost of production, and the importer makes 15 per cent. on his whole outlay by selling them to a tradesman at £7 15s. 3d. per ton: find the cost per ton of production.

9. Find the value expressed as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms of

$$1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{.5\dot{3}}{.6\dot{1}} \text{ of } \frac{.825}{.4\dot{1}\dot{6}}.$$

10. An investment of £1050 in the 3 per cents. at $82\frac{1}{2}$ is sold out at 85, and invested in railway 6 per cents. at 115. What is the difference in the income?

GREEK AND LATIN.

DR. GOLIGHER.

GREEK.

Translate:—

Either,

Φαρνάβατος δὲ καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν Γορδίῳ ὄντες τὸν χειμῶνα τὰ περὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον πεπραγμένα ἤκουσαν. ἀρχομένου δὲ τοῦ ἔαρος πορευομένοις αὐτοῖς παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήντησαν καταβαίνοντες οἱ τε Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις, Βοιώτιος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, καὶ ἔλεγον ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάντων ὧν δέονται πεπραγότες εἶναι παρὰ

Βασιλέως, καὶ Κῦρος, ἄρξων πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ καὶ συμπολεμήσων Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιστολὴν τε ἔφερε τοῖς κάτω πᾶσι τὸ βασιλείου σφράγισμα ἔχουσαν, ἐν ᾗ ἐνῆν καὶ τάδε· Καταπέμπω Κῦρον κάρανον τῶν εἰς Καστωλὸν ἄθροισμένων. τὸ δὲ κάρανον ἔστι κύριον. ταῦτ' οὖν ἀκούοντες οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ Κῦρον εἶδον, ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα μὲν παρὰ βασιλέα ἀναβῆναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, οἴκαδε ἀπελθεῖν.—XENOPHON.

(a) Parse and give the principal parts of—καταβαίνοντες, ἔφερε, ἀκούοντες, εἶδον, ἀπελθεῖν.

(b) Explain the case of πάντων and the mood of εἶεν.

(c) Fix the position of each of the places mentioned in this passage.

Or,

Ἐγὼ οὖν δεινὰ ἂν εἶην εἰργασμένος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ, ὅτε μὲν με οἱ ἄρχοντες ἔταττον, οὓς ὑμεῖς εἴλεσθε ἄρχειν μου, καὶ ἐν Ποτειδαίᾳ καὶ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει καὶ ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, τότε μὲν οὐ ἐκείνοι ἔταττον ἔμενον ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλος τις καὶ ἐκινδύνενον ἀποθανεῖν, τοῦ δὲ θεοῦ τάττοντος, ὥς ἐγὼ φῆθην τε καὶ ὑπέλαβον, φιλοσοφούντά με δεῖν ζῆν καὶ ἐξετάζοντα ἑμαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ φοβηθεῖς ἢ θάνατον ἢ ἄλλο ὅτιοῦν πρᾶγμα λίποιμι τὴν τάξιν. δεινὸν τὰν εἶην, καὶ ὥς ἀληθῶς τότ' ἂν με δικαίως εἰσάγοι τις εἰς δικαστήριον, ὅτι οὐ νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι ἀπειθῶν τῇ μαντείᾳ καὶ δεδιὼς θάνατον καὶ οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὢν. τὸ γάρ τοι θάνατον δεδιέναι, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα· δοκεῖν γὰρ εἰδέναι ἐστὶν ἃ οὐκ οἶδεν.—PLATO.

(a) Parse and give the principal parts of—εἴλεσθε, ἀποθανεῖν, φῆθην, ὑπέλαβον, λίποιμι.

(b) Explain the case of σοφὸς in οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὢν, and the use of μὴ in δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα.

(c) Explain the historical references in the first sentence.

Translate:—

LATIN.

Either,

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
Devictus et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris,
Qui primus alma risit adorea,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas
Ceu flamma per taedas vel Euris
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Poenorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos,
Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal:
Cervi, luporum praeda rapacium,
Sectamur ultro, quos opinus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

HORACE.

(a) Give the principal parts of—*devictus, risit, crevit, fallere, effugere.*

(b) Write out the first stanza, marking feet and quantities. What is the metre?

(c) Explain the historical references in this passage.

Or,

Legati Romani ab Carthagine, sicuti iis Romae imperatum erat, in Hispaniam, ut adirent civitates, ut in societatem perlicerent aut averterent a Poenis, traiecerunt. Ad Bargusios primum venerunt, a quibus benigne excepti, quia taedebat imperii Punici, multos trans Hiberum populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae erexerunt. Inde est ventum ad Volcianos, quorum celebre per Hispaniam responsum ceteros populos ab societate Romana avertit. Ita enim maximus natus ex iis in concilio respondit: 'Quae verecundia est, Romani, postulare vos uti vestram Carthaginensium amicitiae praeponamus, quum, qui id fecerunt, Saguntinos crudelius, quam Poenus hostis prodidit, vos socii prodideritis? ibi quaeratis socios censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est: Hispanis populis sicut lugubre ita insigne documentum Sagunti ruinae erunt, ne quis fidei Romanae aut societati confidat.' Inde extemplo abire finibus Volcianorum iussi ab nullo deinde concilio Hispaniae benigniora verba tulere.—LIVY.

(a) Give the principal parts of—*perlicerent, erexerunt, quaeratis, confidat, iussit.*

(b) Explain the case of *imperii Punici*, and the mood of *quaeratis*.

(c) What are the chief events narrated in this book?

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Translate into Latin:—

1. On the following day he called a meeting together, and exhorted them not to be too much cast down by their reverse.

2. Cicero replied that it was not the custom of the Roman people to accept terms from an armed enemy.

3. Those who remained at home provided subsistence both for themselves and for those who were abroad.

4. On arriving at Rome he declared before the praetor in the usual manner that he accepted the inheritance, and he promised the people to pay the money bequeathed to them. He even ventured to claim from Antony the treasures of his uncle; but, as the latter refused to give them up, he sold the other property to discharge the legacies.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. TATE.

Translate into English:—

I.

Un bûcheron, ayant perdu sa cognée, gémissait sur son sort. Quel malheur que le sien! Perdre sa cognée! Cela n'était-il pas pour un

pauvre bûcheron comme lui la pire des calamités ? Quand lui serait-il possible d'en acheter une autre ? Et, en attendant, comment gagnerait-il son pain et celui de ses enfants ? Ses propres privations ne l'effrayaient point, mais il frémissait en pensant aux leurs.

Soudain Mercure, entendant ses lamentations, approcha et lui dit :

— Pourquoi pleures-tu ? Les larmes n'ont jamais remédié à l'infortune de personne, elles ne remédieront pas à la tienne. Aie confiance, et les dieux te donneront tout ce dont tu as besoin.

Puis, lui présentant une cognée d'or, il lui demanda si c'était la sienne.

Or—

II.

Die Eingebornen sind meistens blutarm und leben vom Fischfang. Viele dieser Insulaner dienen auch als Matrosen ; denn das Seefahren hat für diese Menschen grossen Reiz.

Die Jagd am Strande soll ein grosses Vergnügen gewähren, und die hier weilenden Fremden widmen diesem Sport ihre ganze Zeit. Was mich betrifft, so weiss ich es nicht sonderlich zu schätzen. Der Sinn für das Edle, Schöne und Gute lässt sich oft durch Erziehung den Menschen beibringen ; aber der sinn für die Jagd liegt im Blute. Wenn die Ahnen schon seit undenklichen Zeiten Rehböcke geschossen haben, dann findet auch der Enkel Vergnügen an dieser Beschäftigung.

Translate into French or German :—

When I was young I loved danger. One day I set out for Corsica (*la Corse*). I intended to explore the island and climb the mountains. When I disembarked, the sky was blue and the sea looked splendid. The next morning I climbed up one of the heights of the island. When I arrived at the top, I enjoyed a perfect view of the plain, with the sea on the horizon.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. HENRY.

Write on *one* of the following :—

1. 'War and Religion, cruelty and superstition invariably go together.'
2. Letter from Quentin Durward to his kinsman Le Balafré describing the journey from Plessis to Liége.
3. Tennyson's choice of words.
4. The lessons for modern society contained in *Maul*.
5. Addison's strictures on party spirit.
6. True and false wit.
7. Shakspeare and Puritanism.
8. The varieties of the love emotion presented in *Twelfth Night*.

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESH-
MEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY
EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1916.

ALGEBRA.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Find the H.C.F. of

$$2x^4 + 3x^3 + 13x^2 + 18 \quad \text{and} \quad 4x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x - 12.$$

2. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{a^3}{(a-c)(a-b)} + \frac{b^3}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^3}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+2}{x+3} + \frac{x+1}{x+2} = \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+3}{x+4}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$x + 4\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{6} + \frac{4}{5}} = 7.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 8,$$

$$3x - 4y - 5z = -4,$$

$$4x + 2y + z = 3.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{6+x} + \sqrt{19-x} = 7.$$

7. The small wheel of a high bicycle makes 66 revolutions more than the large wheel in a distance of 84 yards. If the circumference of each were one foot more, the small wheel would make 33 revolutions more than the large one in a distance of 60 yards: find the circumference of each wheel.

8. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{7}}.$$

9. Find the present worth of a bill of £1032 15s. due 8 months hence, interest being allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

10. Three men A , B , C hold a grazing-farm in common at a yearly rent of £460. A puts 63 sheep on the farm for 5 months, B puts 147 sheep on the farm for 3 months, and C puts 99 sheep on the farm for 7 months. How much of the rent should each pay?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. The sides of a triangle are 10, 17, 21 feet respectively. Find its area and the tangent of half its smallest angle.

2. Express $\sin 15^\circ$ and $\tan 75^\circ$ as surds.

3. Define a radian, and explain the meaning of the two assertions " $\pi = 180^\circ$ " and " $\pi = 3.14159 \dots$ ".

4. Prove that in any triangle

$$\frac{\tan B}{\tan C} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}.$$

5. Given

$$\cos A = \frac{5}{13} \quad \text{and} \quad \sin B = \frac{8}{17},$$

and that A is acute and B obtuse: find the value of $\cos(A + B)$.

6. Express $\tan(P + Q + R)$ in terms of $\tan P$, $\tan Q$, and $\tan R$.

7. Prove by a figure the formula for $\cos(A + B)$, when A and B are both acute angles, but $A + B$ is an obtuse angle.

8. Explain how the height of a tower, whose base is inaccessible, can be found by taking observations at two stations.

9. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base.

Starting from your definition and the law of indices in algebra, prove that

$$\log_a x^n = n \log_a x.$$

10. Explain fully the method of using logarithms to solve completely a triangle of which one angle and the containing sides are given.

LOGIC.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Distinguish—

(a) Contradictory and Contrary Terms.

(b) Contradictory and Contrary Propositions.

What laws or rules hold in each case?

2. Point out, with examples, the difference between a Property and an Accident.
3. Test the following divisions :—
 - (a) Men into white and black, fools and knaves.
 - (b) Trees into stem, root, and branches.
4. Express the following propositions in strict logical form :—
 - (a) All who use big words do not understand them.
 - (b) The kindly alone are loved.
5. Show that—
 - (a) If either premiss is particular, the conclusion is particular.
 - (b) When the minor term is predicate in its premiss, the conclusion cannot be *A*.
6. (a) Define a Dilemma.
 (b) Construct a Dilemma to prove that examinations are useless, and rebut it.
7. Put into syllogistic form, and examine, the following :—
 - (a) Improbable events happen almost every day ; but what happens almost every day is a very probable event ; therefore improbable events are very probable events.
 - (b) The theory of evolution is true, because it is accepted by every scientific biologist.
8. Explain the following statement :—
 'It is a question amongst logicians whether Induction can be brought under Deduction or not.'

MECHANICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

(*For Final Freshmen.*)

I-10, inclusive.

1. Prove that if a system of forces acting at a point can be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a closed polygon taken in order the forces are in equilibrium.
2. A uniform beam *AB* 16 feet long and of mass 20 lb. rests on two props *A* and *B* at its ends : where must a mass of 40 lb. be hung if the pressure on the prop at *A* is to be twice that on the prop at *B* ?
3. What force acting horizontally will move a body of mass 38 lb. up a rough plane inclined to the horizon at an angle whose sine is $\frac{5}{13}$ if the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{2}$?
4. Prove the relation which connects *P* and *W* in a system of pulleys of the first kind with three movable pulleys whose weights cannot be neglected.

5. Define the term 'work of a force.' What work is done against gravity in building a wall 10 feet high, 40 feet long, and 2 feet thick, the material being raised from the level of the foot of the wall and having a mass of 120 lb. per cubic foot?

6. Prove that if a particle moves with a uniform acceleration f , the space passed over in t seconds is $ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$, where u is the initial velocity.

7. Find the steady resistance necessary to bring to rest within 800 yards a train of mass 200 tons moving with a velocity of 60 ft. a second.

8. A mass of 12 stone rests on the floor of a lift which moves (a) upwards with an acceleration of 4 feet a second, (b) downwards with an acceleration of 8 feet a second: what is the pressure in poundals on the floor in each case?

9. A projectile receives an initial horizontal velocity of 60 feet and a vertical velocity of 80 feet a second: after what intervals will it be 64 feet above the point of projection, and what will be its horizontal distances from that point?

10. What is meant by an impulsive force? How is its effect measured?

(For Senior Freshmen Supplementalists.)

1-5, above, inclusive, and the following:—

11. A string 79 inches long is attached by its ends to two points in the same horizontal line 65 inches apart, and supports a mass of 130 oz., which is tied to it at a distance of 16 inches from one end: find the tensions in the two parts of the string.

12. Prove the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted upon by three forces only.

13. Prove that the c. g. of a uniform triangular area is at the point of intersection of the medians.

14. Find the c. g. of a figure made up of a square of side 4 inches and an isosceles triangle of altitude 6 inches, constructed outwards on one side of the square.

15. A mass of 26 lb. rests on a rough plane inclined to the horizon at an angle whose sine is $5/13$: if the coefficient of friction is $\frac{3}{4}$, find the pressure on the inclined plane and the amount of friction called into play.

CLASSICS.

MR. JOHNSTON.

(For Final Freshmen.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἦ καὶ σκηπανίῳ διέπ' ἀνέρας· οἱ δ' ἴσαν ἕξω
 σπερχομένοιο γέροντος. ὁ δ' υἱάσιν οἷσιν ὁμόκλα,
 νεικεῖων Ἐλενόν τε Πάριν τ' Ἀγαθωνά τε δῖον

Πάμμονά τ' Ἀντίφονόν τε βοὴν ἀγαθὸν τε Πολίτην
 Δηίφοβόν τε καὶ Ἰππόθοον καὶ Δῖον ἀγανόν
 ἐννέα τοῖς δ' γεραίς δημοκλήσας ἐκέλευεν
 "σπεύσατέ μοι, κακὰ τέκνα, κατηφόνες· αἴθ' ἅμα πάντες
 Ἔκτορος ὠφέλετ' ἀντὶ θαῆς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ πεφάσθαι.
 ὦ μοι ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἱὰς ἀρίστους
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινὰ φημι λελείφθαι,
 Μήστορά τ' ἀντίθεον καὶ Τρωῖλον ἱπποχάρμην
 Ἔκτορά θ', ὃς θεὸς ἔσκε μετ' ἀνδράσιν, οὐδὲ ἐφείκειν
 ἀνδρός γε θνητοῦ πάϊς ἔμμεναι, ἀλλὰ θεοῖο·
 τοὺς μὲν ἀπώλεσ' Ἀρης, τὰ δ' ἐλέγχεα πάντα λείλειπται,
 ψευσταὶ τ' ὄρχησταί τε, χοροῖτυπῆσιν ἄριστοι,
 ἀρνῶν ἢ δ' ἐρίφων ἐπιδήμιοι ἀρπακτῆρες.
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ μοι ἄμαξαν ἐφοπλίσσαιτε τάχιστα,
 ταῦτά τε πάντ' ἐπιθεῖτε, ἵνα πρήσσωμεν ὁδοῖο ;"

HOMER.

1. Parse ὠφέλετ', πεφάσθαι, ἐφείκειν, ἐφοπλίσσαιτε.
2. Give the meanings of ἐρινεός, φειδωλή, ἀσφάραγος, θρόνα, εἰνατέρες, ἐντυπός.

3. Give the context of

ὧς γὰρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν,
 ζῶειν ἀχνυμένοις· αὐτοὶ δὲ τ' ἀκηδέες εἰσίν.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Respicit Aeneas, subito et sub rupe sinistra
 Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
 Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
 Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
 Caelicolae valeant; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
 Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus et saeva sonare
 Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractaeque catenae.
 Constitit Aeneas strepituque exterritus haesit.
 'Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
 Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auris?'
 Tum vates sic orsa loqui: 'dux inclute Teucrum,
 Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
 Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
 Ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.
 Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
 Castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri,
 Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
 Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
 Continuo sontis ultrix accincta flagello
 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
 Intentans anguis agmina saeva sororum.'

VIRGIL.

1. Give the parts of—sedens, haesit, subigit, quatit.
2. Translate and give the context of—

Oculis errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem ingemuitque reperta.

3. Quote or paraphrase any simile in the fourth or sixth book that appeals to you.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

- XO. ἄδμητ', ἀνάγκη τάσδε συμφορὰς φέρειν·
οὐ γάρ τι πρῶτος οὐδὲ λοίσθιος βροτῶν
γυναικὸς ἐσθλῆς ἤμπλακες· γίγνωσκε δὲ
ὥς πᾶσιν ἡμῖν καταναεῖν ὀφείλεται.
- ΑΔ. ἐπίσταμαί γε, κοῦκ ἄφνω κακὸν τόδε
προσέπτat· εἰδὼς δ' αὖτ' ἐτειρόμην πάλαι.
ἀλλ', ἐκφορὰν γὰρ τοῦδε θήσομαι νεκροῦ,
πάρεστε καὶ μένοντες ἀντηχήσατε
παιᾶνα τῷ κάτωθεν ἀσπόνδῳ θεῷ.
πᾶσιν δὲ Θεσσαλοῖσιν ὧν ἐγὼ κρατῶ
πένθους γυναικὸς τῆσδε κοινοῦσθαι λέγω
κουρᾷ ξυρήκει καὶ μελαμπέπλῳ στολῇ·
τέθριππά θ' οἱ ζεύγνυσθε καὶ μονάμπυκας
πώλους, σιδήρῳ τέμνετ' αὐχένων φόβην.
αὐλῶν δὲ μὴ κατ' ἄστν, μὴ λύρας κτύπος
ἔστω σελήνας δῶδεκ' ἐκπληρουμένας·
οὐ γάρ τιν' ἄλλον φίλτερον θάψω νεκρὸν
τοῦδ' οὐδ' ἀμείρον' εἰς ἔμ'· ἀξία δέ μοι
τιμῆς, ἐπεὶ τέθνηκεν ἀντ' ἐμοῦ μόνη.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse ἤμπλακες, προσέπτat' ἀντηχήσατε, ζεύγνυσθε.
2. Scan the first line.
3. Give the meanings of βαστάζειν, ὀθνεῖος, ἀκραιφνῆς, νεολαία.

LATIN.

Translate:—

- Lv. Sta illico: noli avorsari, neque te occultassis mihi.
Le. Potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Lv. Si in rem tuam,
Lesbonice, esse videatur, gloriae aut famae, sinam.
Le. Quod est facillimum, facis. Lv. Quid id est? Le. Amico in-
iuriam.
Lv. Neque meumst neque facere didici. Le. Indoctus quam docte facis.
Quid faceres, si quis docuisset te ut sic odio esses mihi?
Bene quom simulas facere mihi te, male facis, male consulis.
Lv. Egone? Le. Tune. Lv. Quid male facio? Le. Quod ego nolo,
id quom facis.
Lv. Tuae rei bene consulere cupio. Le. Tun mi es melior quam ego
mihi?
Sat sapio, satis, in rem quae sint meam, ego conspicio mihi.

Lv. An id est sapere, ut qui beneficium a benevolente repudies?

Læ. Nullum beneficium esse duco id, quom quoi facias non placet.

Scio ego et sentio ipse quid agam; neque mens officio migrat.

Nec tuis dispellar dictis quin rumori serviam.

Lv. Quid ais? nam retineri nequeo quin dicam ea quæ promeres—

Itan tandem hanc maiores famam tradiderunt tibi tui,

Ut virtute eorum anteperta per flagitium perderes

Atque honori posteriorum tuorum ut vindex fieres?

Tibi paterque avosque facilem fecit et planam viam

Ad quaerendum honorem: tu fecisti ut difficilis foret,

Culpa maxuma et desidia tuisque stultis moribus.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse and give the principal parts of—occultassis, depellar, promeres.

2. Give the meanings of—os sublinere alicui, angina, hereditas sine sacris, hiulca gens, gerrae.

3. Describe the role of Stasimus in the play.

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν Ξέρξεω ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ Τρηχίνος θεησάμενοι τὸ τρῶμα τὸ Λακωνικὸν διέβησαν ἐς τὴν Ἰσθμίδα, ἐπισχόντες ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἔπλεον δι' Εὐρίπου, καὶ ἐν ἐτέρῃσι τρισὶ ἡμέρῃσι ἐγένοντο ἐν Φαλήρῃ. ὥς μὲν ἔμοι δοκέειν, οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἔοντες ἀριθμὸν ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, κατὰ τε ἡπειρον καὶ τῇσι νηυσὶ ἀπικόμενοι, ἢ ἐπὶ τε Σηπιάδα ἀπίκοντο καὶ ἐς Θερμοπύλας· ἀντιθῆσω γὰρ τοῖσί τε ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος αὐτῶν ἀπολομένοισι καὶ τοῖσι ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι καὶ τῇσι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ναυμαχίῃσι τοῦσδε τοὺς τότε οὐκ ἐπομένους βασιλεῖ, Μηλιέας καὶ Δωριέας καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ Βοιωτοὺς πανστρατιῇ ἐπομένους πλὴν Θεσπιδίων καὶ Πλαταιέων, καὶ μάλα Καρυστίους τε καὶ Ἀνδρίους καὶ Τηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς νησιώτας πάντας, πλὴν τῶν πέντε πολίων τῶν ἐπεμνήσθημεν πρότερον τὰ οὐνόματα. ὅσῳ γὰρ δὴ προέβαινε ἐσωτέρῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁ Πέρσης, τοσούτῳ πλέω ἔθνεά οἱ εἶπετο.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—διέβησαν, ἐσέβαλον, ἐπεμνήσθημεν, εἶπετο.

2. Give the meanings of—δύτης, ἐτεραλκῆς, ἀλαλαγμὸς, στυππεῖον, στέλεχος.

3. Summarize Herodotus' account of the Battle of Salamis.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Interea Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare, egestate simul ac dolore iniuriæ novarum rerum cupidam, quod Sullae dominatione agros bonaque omnia amiserat, praeterea latrones cuiusque generis, quorum in ea regione magna copia erat, non nullos ex Sullanis coloniis, quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat. Ea cum Ciceroni nuntiarentur, ancipiti malo permotus, quod neque urbem ab insidiis privato consilio longius tueri poterat, neque exercitus Manli

quantus aut quo consilio foret satis conpertum habebat, rem ad senatum refert, iam antea volgi rumoribus exagitatam. Itaque quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, darent operam consules nequid res publica detrimenti caperet. Ea potestas per senatum more Romano magistratui maxuma permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coercere omnibus modis socios atque civis, domi militiaeque imperium atque iudicium summum habere; aliter sine populi iussu nullius earum rerum consuli ius est.—SALLUST.

1. Give the meanings of—*ganeae*, *repulsa*, *novae tabulae*, *inquilinus civis*, *ferentarii*.

2. Give the gist of Caesar's speech in the Senate about the treatment of the conspirators.

3. In what circumstances did Catiline himself perish?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR EXHAM.

To a man of such a character the breaking of a treaty and the desertion of his allies, to whom he had promised to give all the assistance in his power, was a matter of small importance, if only by his action he could confer a favour upon a powerful friend and receive a large reward for his treachery.

This policy, however, as often happens, did not succeed. When it was discovered that he had formed a plot to attack the friends of the State in the rear while they were waging war with their enemies in front, the better part of the citizens, whom he claimed to rule by divine right, refused to submit any longer to his authority.

Such is the reward of inconstancy.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

Vers minuit, Jean-Victor s'éveilla seul, ayant faim probablement. Le vent avait balayé les nuages et un rayon de lune, pénétrant dans le cabaret par le trou du toit, éclairait la blonde et charmante tête du jeune duc endormi. Encore tout attendri de la bonté de son camarade, Jean Victor le regardait avec une admiration naïve quand le sergent du peloton ouvrit la porte et appela les cinq hommes qui devaient aller relever les sentinelles avancées. Le duc était du nombre, mais il ne s'éveilla point à l'appel de son nom.

—Hardimont, debout! répéta le sous-officier.

—Si vous le voulez bien, mon sergent, dit Jean-Victor en se levant, je monterai sa faction . . . il dort si bien . . . et c'est mon camarade.

—Comme tu voudras.

Et, les cinq hommes partis, les ronflements recommencèrent,
Mais, une demi-heure après, des coups de feu, pressés et tout proches,
éclatèrent dans la nuit.

Or—

Roland kehrt ins Lager zurück und rät dem Kaiser zum Frieden; als aber dieser sich weigert, so schwört er, das Schwert nicht mehr umzugürten. Karl zieht auf die Jagd und verliert sich, bei Verfolgung eines Ebers, von seinem Gefolge. Herzog Gerhard und die andern Herren von Viane, welche Kundschaft von dem Jagen erhalten, sind durch einen unterirdischen Gang in den Wald gekommen und überfallen den verirrtten Kaiser. Aimeri rät, ihn zu töten. Gerhard aber und die andern fallen vor Karl auf die Kniee und bitten ihn um Frieden. Der Kaiser bewilligt denselben und begibt sich mit ihnen durch den unterirdischen Gang in die Stadt, wo er die Nacht über aufs herrlichste beherbergt wird. Auden, die ihm ausnehmend gefällt, erbittet er sich für seinen Neffen Roland. Am Morgen setzen sich Karl und Gerhard mit 2000 Vianern zu Pferde, alle festlich gekleidet, ohne Waffen. Mit Freudengeschrei reiten sie dem Lager zu. Die Franken, noch in der grössten Bestürzung über den Verlust ihres Kaisers, meinen, die Vianer wollen diese Gelegenheit zu einem Ueberfalle benutzen. Sie reiten ihnen gerüstet entgegen. Karl lacht darüber, reitet allein voraus, zeigt sich den Franken und verkündet ihnen den Frieden.

2. Translate into French or German:—

It was evident that he required a servant, and then he remembered the little girl. Going out, he met the mistress of the house, and asked her whether the child could sew and make soup. 'Of course,' she replied, 'she learned that long ago. If you want a servant, and will undertake to feed and lodge her, I will give her to you.' 'Very well, I will take her,' said the captain. But the good man soon found that this luxury cost him more money than he expected.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. *Richard III*: its merits and defects.
2. Swift as a man and a writer.

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

1. The public life of John Hampden.
2. The services of Warren Hastings to England.
3. The plot of *The Goodnatured Man*.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. George Eliot as a painter of women.
2. The provincial towns in England about 1690;
Or,
Education and Literature at this period.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Forces of magnitudes 5, 8, 10, 20, act along the sides AB , BC , CD , DA respectively of a square of side 4 inches: find the magnitude of the resultant and the point where it cuts AB .
2. A uniform beam AB of weight 60 lb. and length 20 feet is supported horizontally on two props distant 3 ft. and 16 ft. from the end A , and supports a weight of 40 lb. at a distance of 8 ft. from A . What weight suspended at B will make the pressures on the props equal?
3. What constant force will bring to rest within 1200 ft. a train of mass 100 tons moving at a speed of 60 ft. a second?
4. A motor-car moves in an arc of a circle of radius 400 yards on a level path: if the coefficient of friction between the wheels and the path is $\frac{1}{4}$, find the greatest speed at which the car can be run.
5. A projectile receives a horizontal velocity of 60 ft. and a vertical velocity of 80 ft. a second: find when and where it strikes the ground.
6. What is meant by 'pressure at a point in a liquid'? Prove that the surface of a liquid at rest is horizontal.
7. How is the specific gravity of, say, a piece of wood determined by means of a sinker of known specific gravity?
8. How may a vessel of water be emptied by means of a tube?
9. State the laws of the refraction of light, and explain the phenomenon of 'total reflection.'
10. What is meant by the dispersive power of a prism? How is dispersion corrected in optical instruments?

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Define Celestial Pole, first point of Aries, precession of the Equinoxes. Prove that the altitude of the pole is equal to the latitude of the place.

2. Explain how you would construct a diagram, for a given latitude, of the celestial sphere, and mark on it the position of a star whose right ascension and declination are given.

If you are given the total amount of the displacement by refraction, indicate the true and apparent positions on the diagram of a star which is not on the Meridian.

3. Describe a sun-dial.

4. How is mean solar time found?

5. Explain how the longitude of a place is found.

6. What reason is there for supposing that the Moon was nearer to the Earth than she is at present?

7. Name the planets in the order of their distances from the Sun, and suggest any theory of their origin, and the reasons.

8. Define the synodic and periodic times of a planet, and, if the former is known, explain how the latter is found.

9. How is the distance of the Moon found?

10. What is the use of the spectroscope in Astronomy?

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθὲνδ' ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς
στρέψασα σαυτὴν στεῖχ' ἀνηρότους γύας·
Σκύθας δ' ἀφίξει νομάδας, οἳ πλεκτὰς στέγας.
πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις ὄχοις,
ἐκηβόλοις τόξοισιν ἐξηρτυμένοι·
οἷς μὴ πελάζειν, ἀλλὰ γυῖ' ἀλιστόνοισι
χρίμπτουσα ῥαχίαισιν ἐκπερᾶν χθόνα.
λαιᾶς δὲ χειρὸς οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες
οἰκοῦσι Χάλυβες, οὗς φυλάξασθαι σε χρή·
ἀνήμεροι γὰρ οὐδὲ πρόσπλατοι ξένοισι.
ἤξεις δ' Ὑβριστὴν ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδάνυμον,
ὃν μὴ περάσῃς, οὐ γὰρ εὐβατος περᾶν,
πρὶν ἂν πρὸς αὐτὸν Καύκασον μόλῃς, ὁρῶν
ὑψιστον, ἔνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος
κροτάφων ἀπ' αὐτῶν.

ÆSCHYLUS.

1. Explain πελάζειν. Parse ἀφίξει, ἐξηρτυμένοι, περάσῃς, μόλῃς.

2. Give the meanings of—λεωργός, κικκοῦν, ἀήσυρος, ἐπάργεμος, μύωψ.

3. Who was the γηγενὴς Κιλικίων οἰκῆτωρ ἄνθρωπος?
What is described as the μητρὶα νεῶν?
How are the griffins described?

4. Write a brief note on the legend of Prometheus.

(For Senior Sophisters Hilary Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

Εἰ δὲ τῆς πολιτικῆς ἐστὶν ἡ σκέψις αὕτη, δῆλον ὅτι γένοιτο ἂν ἡ ζήτησις κατὰ τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς προαίρεσιν. Περὶ ἀρετῆς δὲ ἐπισκεπτέον ἀνθρωπίνης δῆλον ὅτι· καὶ γὰρ τὰ γὰθὸν ἀνθρώπινον ἐζητοῦμεν καὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἀνθρωπίνην. Ἀρετὴν δὲ λέγομεν ἀνθρωπίνην, οὐ τὴν τοῦ σώματος ἀλλὰ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς· καὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν δὲ ψυχῆς ἐνέργειαν λέγομεν. Εἰ δὲ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει δῆλον ὅτι δεῖ τὸν πολιτικὸν εἰδέναι πως τὰ περὶ ψυχῆν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν ὀφθαλμοῦς θεραπεύσονται καὶ πᾶν σῶμα, καὶ μᾶλλον ὅσῳ τιμιωτέρα καὶ βελτίων ἡ πολιτικὴ τῆς ἱατρικῆς. Τῶν δ' ἱατρῶν οἱ χαρίεντες πολλὰ πραγματεύονται περὶ τὴν τοῦ σώματος γνῶσιν. Θεωρητέον δὲ καὶ τῷ πολιτικῷ περὶ ψυχῆς, θεωρητέον δὲ τούτων χάριν, καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον ἱκανῶς ἔχει πρὸς τὰ ζητούμενα· τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ πλεῖον ἐξακριβοῦν ἐργωδέστερον ἴσως ἐστὶ τῶν προκειμένων. Λέγεται δὲ περὶ αὐτῆς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξωτερικοῖς λόγοις ἀρκούντως ἔνια, καὶ χρηστότεον αὐτοῖς.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Give in Greek Aristotle's definition of εὐδαιμονία and ἀρετή.

2. Give the meanings of ἀδέκαστος, ἀχορήγητος, βωμολόχος, ἐπαγωγή, οἰακίζειν.

3. In what connexion does Aristotle say διαλάμπει τὸ καλόν? Who were Milon and Sardanapalus?

[For Senior Sophisters Trinity Supplementalists.]

Translate:—

ἀλλ' ὁ Περικλῆς κατεῖχε τὴν ἐκδρομὴν ταύτην καὶ περιέκοπτε τὴν πολυπραγμοσύνην, καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμεως ἔτρεπεν εἰς φυλακὴν καὶ βεβαιότητα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, μέγα ἔργον ἡγούμενος ἀνείργειν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ὅλως ὑπεναντιούμενος ἐκείνοις, ὥς ἄλλοις τε πολλοῖς ἔδειξε καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς περὶ τὸν ἱερὸν πραχθεῖσι πόλεμον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι στρατεύσαντες εἰς Δελφοὺς Φωκέων ἐχόντων τὸ ἱερὸν Δελφοῖς ἀπέδωκαν, εὐθὺς ἐκείνων ἀπαλλαγέντων ὁ Περικλῆς ἐπιστρατεύσας πάλιν εἰσήγαγε τοὺς Φωκέας. καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἦν ἔδωκαν αὐτοῖς Δελφοὶ προμαντεῖαν εἰς τὸ μέτωπον ἐγκολαψάντων τοῦ χαλκοῦ λύκου, λαβὼν καὶ αὐτὸς προμαντεῖαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λύκον κατὰ τὴν δεξιὰν πλευρὰν ἐνεχάραξεν.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse ἀπαλλαγέντων and ἐγκολαψάντων. What is the more correct (Attic) form of ἀπέδωκαν?

2. Explain

(a) Σαμίων ὁ δῆμὸς ἐστὶν ὡς πολυγράμματος.

(b) οὐκ ἂν μύροισι γραῦς ἐοῦσ' ἡλείφειο.

(c) ὁ σχινοκέφαλος Ζεὺς ὅδε προσέρχεται
Περικλέης τῷδεῖον ἐπὶ τοῦ κρανίου
ἔχων, ἐπειδὴ τοῦστρακον παροίχεται.

3. What, according to Plutarch, were the causes of the Peloponnesian War?

(For Junior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

Quid, cum Picens excerpens semina pomis
 Gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?
 Quid? cum balba feris annoso verba palato,
 Aedificante casas qui sanior? Adde cruorem
 Stultitiae, atque ignem gladio scrutare. Modo inquam,
 Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se,
 Cerritus fuit? an commotae crimine mentis
 Absolves hominem, et sceleris damnabis eundem,
 Ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus?
 Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus
 Lautis mane senex manibus currebat et: 'Unum,
 (Quid tam magnum? addens), unum me surpitem morti!
 Dis etenim facile est' orabat, sanus utrisque
 Auribus atque oculis; mentem, nisi litigiosus,
 Exciperet dominus, cum venderet. Hoc quoque vulgus
 Chrysippus ponit fecunda in gente Meneni.

HORACE.

1. Scan the fifth line (*stultitiae*, etc.).
2. Parse *percusti* and *surpitem*. Explain the mood of *exciperet*.
3. (α) Who were *animae*, *quales neque candidiores terra tulit*?
 (β) Horace is supposed to describe an encounter with Propertius?
 (γ) Who were Canidia, Hermogenes, Lucilius, Trebatius, Damasippus?

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

At in eo rege, qui urbem condidit, non item. Species enim utilitatis animum pepulit eius: cui cum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, fratrem interemit. Omisit hic et pietatem et humanitatem, ut id, quod utile videbatur neque erat, assequi posset, et tamen muri causam opposuit, speciem honestatis nec probabilem nec sane idoneam. Peccavit igitur, pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. Nec tamen nostrae nobis utilitates omittendae sunt aliisque tradendae, cum iis ipsi egeamus, sed suae cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius iniuria fiat, serviendum est. Scite Chrysippus, ut multa: 'Qui stadium' inquit 'currit, eniti et contendere debet quam maxime possit ut vincat, supplantare eum, quicum certet, aut manu depellere nullo modo debet: sic in vita sibi quemque petere quod pertineat ad usum non iniquum est, alteri deripere ius non est.'—CICERO.

1. Explain *pace vel Quirini vel Romuli*.
2. Who were Damon and Phintias? What is Cicero's view of the morality of the principle *caveat emptor*?
3. What were the circumstances of the composition of the *de Officiis*? To whom did Cicero dedicate his work?

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

Si vero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentis
Ordine respicies, numquam te crastina fullet
Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenae.
Luna revertentis cum primum colligit ignis,
Si nigrum obscuro comprehenderit aera cornu,
Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber ;
At si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem,
Ventus erit: vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe.
Sin ortu quarto (namque is certissimus auctor)
Pura neque obtunsis per caelum cornibus ibit,
Totus et ille dies et qui nascentur ab illo
Exactum ad mensem pluvia ventisque carebunt,
Votaque servati solvent in litore nautae
Glaucos et Panopeae et Ingo Melicertae.

VIRGIL.

1. Scan the last line.
2. What was the legend of Nisus and Scylla? Of Aristaeus?
3. Give the meanings of *stellio*, *tinia*, *fucus*, *saburra*, *phaselus*.
4. Who was Celeus? What was the *victus Dodonae*? Why was the Corona called Gnosia?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin:—

I went to work upon this boat the most like a fool that ever man did who had any of his senses awake. I pleased myself with the design, without determining whether I was ever able to undertake it. Not but that the difficulty of launching my boat came often into my head; but I put a stop to my own inquiries into it, by this foolish answer which I gave myself, 'Let's first make it, I'll warrant I'll find some way or other to get it along when 'tis done.'

This was a most preposterous method; but the eagerness of my fancy prevailed, and to work I went. I felled a cedar tree: I question much whether Solomon ever had such a one for the building of the temple at Jerusalem.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either—

Elle s'assit à une petite table, harassée quoiqu'elle n'eût guère marché, d'une humeur désolée au point de se joindre à une bande Cook, si elle en avait rencontré. Depuis qu'elle était en voyage de plaisir,

son veuvage s'alourdissait d'heure en heure. Allait-elle traîner ainsi jusqu'à Naples, à la merci d'un cocher ou d'un cicerone? Non, certes, elle n'en aurait pas le courage. Elle demanda l'indicateur. Un express la mettait à Pise en quatre heures, elle respira mieux. Une autre nuit en cette ville détestable l'eût exaspérée. Le programme du jour annonçait le *Mefistofele* de Boïto; ce ne fut pas assez pour la retenir quelques heures. Dans cette détestation subite de la cité marchande et sans chef-d'œuvre, il entraît une espèce de terreur du voyage entrepris. La solitude, qui ne lui pesait pas à Paris, à l'étranger devenait odieuse. Avec une amie, avec moins que cela, une dame Marsollier, elle aurait pu exhaler ses nerfs. Rentrerait-elle à Paris, sans utiliser son billet circulaire? Si un coup de baguette avait pu la transporter, quel soulagement en face de ce pensum renaissant des galeries et des églises, où le pied se lasse, où le cou se tord, où les yeux papillotent à force de visiter et de voir, comme par ordre et systématiquement.

Or—

Es bedarf keiner Versicherung, dass Lessing diesen so bedeutungsvollen Zug geflissentlich in die Parabel eingeführt hat und nicht umsonst gewählt haben wollte. Kann selbst der Vater seinen Musterring nicht unterscheiden, so ist klar, dass dieser Ring sein bisheriges Ansehen, seine alleinige Geltung verloren: er hat nicht mehr den unschätzbaren Werth, denn die beiden andern sind ihm gleich, vollkommen gleich; sein Besitzer ist nicht mehr der Erwählte der väterlichen Liebe, darum auch nicht mehr der Erbe und Fürst des Hauses. So hat es der Vater gewollt. Ihm ist es nicht peinlich, sondern lieb, dass selbst er den Musterring nicht zu unterscheiden, nicht mehr zu erkennen vermag:

Froh und freudig ruft
Er seine Söhne, jeden insbesondere,
Giebt jedem insbesondere seinen Segen
Und seinen Ring und stirbt.

Ich sehe nicht, dass hier, wie man gemeint hat, unsre Fabel in einen Widerstreit mit sich selbst gerathe. Denn die Ringe, so wendet man ein, seien und bleiben unterscheidbar; mögen sie einander noch so vollkommen gleichen, so habe und behalte doch einer von ihnen jene geheime Kraft, die kein Künstler der Welt fabriciren und nachmachen könne: darin bestehe das unvertilgbare, unachahmliche Kriterium des echten Ringes.

2. Translate into French or German:—

My stepmother looked up sharply. 'But it has not been fine at all, Rose-Marie,' she said. 'The sun has not appeared once all day.'

'What?' said I, for a moment genuinely surprised. I couldn't help being happy, and I don't believe really happy people are ever in the least aware that the sun is not shining, 'Oh well,' I hurried on, 'perhaps not an Italian blue sky, but still mild, and very sweet, and November always smells of violets, and that's another thing to be pleased about.'

'Violets?' echoed my stepmother, who dislikes all talk about things one can neither eat nor warm one's self with nor read about in the Bible.

'Do you not miss Mr. Anstruther,' she asked, getting off such flabbinesses as quickly as she could, 'with whom you were so constantly talking?'

Of course I jumped. But I said 'Yes,' quite naturally, I think.

It was then that she pulled me down by the feet to earth.

'He has a great future before him,' she said.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[A.]

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. What is a 'psychical disposition'? Give an illustration.

There are three ways in which dispositions may be regarded by the psychologist?

2. The sources of psychological data may be ultimately grouped under three heads?

Give an example of a datum under each head.

3. What is the usual answer to the question: 'What are the ultimately distinct modes of being conscious of an object'?

What division of such modes does Dr. Stout prefer, and why does he object to the usual answer?

4. Dr. Stout distinguishes three types of amnesia?

Give an illustration of each.

5. Describe some types of mental imagery.

6. Explain the connexion between free-will and 'self-determination.'

7. Write on any psychological subject in which you are interested.

[B.]

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists, with any one question from A.)

8. What difficulty is the original stimulus to ethical inquiry?

9. How does Plato present the relation between social and private good?

10. How does Plato describe the harmonious or 'mixed' life?

11. Describe and illustrate Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean.

12. Epicurus and the Stoics went to opposite extremes in their theories of Well-being?

[C.]

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists, with any two questions from B.)

13. How is the warfare of man with man to be ended, according to Hobbes?

14. Butler shows that the word 'natural,' as applied to human actions, may have three different meanings?

15. What was Kant's theory of the relative authority of Self-Love and Duty?

How does it differ from Butler's?

16. Write on any ethical subject or author that interests you.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. R. THRIFT.

1. Describe a method of determining the coefficient of absolute expansion of a liquid for rise in temperature.

2. State and explain Ohm's law.

Explain the method of comparison of resistances by a Wheatstone Bridge.

3. Explain how a high resistance galvanometer may be used for the measurement of electric pressures. Why must the galvanometer be of high resistance?

4. Describe a graphic method of describing the pitch of a note.

5. Explain 'total reflection,' and define the 'critical angle.'

How may the index of refraction of a substance be determined, when its critical angle is known?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. Given the four elements, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, how would you prepare (a) nitric acid, (b) sulphuric acid?

2. On what grounds has the formula CH_4 being given to methane?

3. Calculate the weight of ammonium chloride formed by the combination with hydrochloric acid of 4 litres of ammonia gas, measured at 12°C . and 740 mm. pressure.

4. Write the formulæ for (a) limestone, (b) quick-lime, (c) slaked-lime. What is the action, if any, of (a) water, (b) carbon dioxide, (c) carbonic acid on each substance? Give equations.

5. What are the chief sources of silver? Compare the properties of silver with those of copper and gold.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Define the terms 'acid,' 'base,' 'salt,' 'peroxide,' 'anhydride.' Give two examples of each, with their formulæ.

2. A mixture of 20 c.c. of carbon monoxide and 60 c.c. of air is exploded in a eudiometer tube. Calculate the volume of each of the gases in the resulting mixture at the original temperature and pressure.

3. Write the formulæ of the oxides of the following elements:—mercury, aluminium, barium, boron, carbon, phosphorus, sodium, tin, sulphur, iron. What is the action, if any, of water on each oxide?

4. Mention the most important sugars, and give their formulæ. State which of the sugars can be obtained from starch, and describe how they are prepared from that substance.

5. Explain the chemical relationship between acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide. How would you prepare acetic acid from methyl cyanide, and acetamide from acetic acid?

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. CURTIS.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[FOUR questions to be selected, TWO from each section.]

[A.]

1. By what means did William I maintain his power over England?

2. 'By 1200 A.D. the Normans and Saxons were already blending into a united nation in England.' Discuss this statement.

3. Discuss the relations of England with *either* Wales *or* Scotland in the thirteenth century.

4. Compare the motives of Edward III for going to war with France with those of Henry V.

[B.]

5. Discuss the necessity for the 'New Monarchy' of Yorkists and Tudors.

6. Trace the growth of the Puritan party in England, 1583-1603.

7. Whom do you consider the greatest Englishman of the seventeenth century?

8. Discuss the causes which brought about the revolt of the American colonies in 1775.

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

[Select THREE questions.]

1. What abuses was the Reform Act of 1832 intended to remedy?
2. Write notes on—
 - (a) 'Parliament does not govern.'
 - (b) The Parliament Act of 1911.
 - (c) The President of the United States.
 - (d) The Journals of the House of Commons.
3. By what methods could the interests of Capital and Labour be reconciled?
4. Explain carefully the laws of diminishing and increasing returns, and mention some counteracting causes to the former.

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

[Select THREE questions.]

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucratic government.
2. What are the relations of the self-governing Dominions (Colonies) with the mother-country? What defects in the system does the present war reveal?
3. Write notes on:—The equation between Demand and Supply; monopoly value; the principles that should regulate the issue of inconvertible notes; the tendency of profits to a minimum.
4. Write on the advantages and disadvantages of Governmental interference.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose one subject.]

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. Queen Elizabeth's statesmen.
2. The literary qualities of *A Tale of Two Cities*.

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

1. The Wisdom of Benjamin Franklin.
2. The condition of the working classes in Crabbe's time and at the present day.

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Carlyle's characterization of Cromwell.
2. Warfare in Utopia.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1916.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. A uniform ladder rests against a rough vertical wall: if the coefficient of friction for wall and ladder is $\frac{1}{2}$, and for ladder and ground $\frac{3}{4}$, find the tangent of the least angle of inclination of the ladder to the ground for which equilibrium is possible.

2. A square table stands on four legs situated at the middle points of the sides: what is the greatest weight which can be placed at one of the corners without upsetting the table?

3. Prove that when a particle moves in a circle of radius r with velocity V there is a radial acceleration $\frac{V^2}{r}$.

4. A body is projected with a vertical velocity of 80 feet a second, and a horizontal velocity of 60 feet a second; at what times is it at a height of 64 feet above the point of projection? what is the tangent of the inclination of its path to the horizontal at those times?

5. Prove that the common surface of two liquids which do not mix is horizontal when the liquids are at rest.

6. A square board is held vertically immersed in water, two edges being horizontal, and the upper edge at a depth of 2 feet below the surface of the water: if the area of the board is 4 square feet, find the whole pressure on one face and the centre of pressure.

7. A uniform rod floats partly immersed in water, being supported by a string tied to one end. Prove that the string is vertical, and that if two-thirds of the rod is immersed, its sp. gr. is $\frac{8}{9}$.

8. Explain the principle of Hadley's sextant.

9. Find the deviation of a ray of light incident nearly perpendicularly on a prism of small angle.

10. Prove that the image of an object in a concave lens is virtual, erect, and smaller than the object.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

[Only EIGHT questions need be attempted.]

1. Describe the method of adjusting a transit instrument.

2. Find the duration of twilight at the equator.

Prove the relation that must exist between the latitude of a place and the declination of the Sun if twilight lasts all night.

3. Explain clearly, with the aid of a diagram, how the length of the day depends on the time of the year.

4. Prove that the greatest breadth of the illuminated surface of a planet which is turned towards the Earth is proportional to the exterior angle subtended at the planet by the Earth and the Sun.

5. How has the distance of the Moon from the Earth been determined?

6. Explain the terms—Sidereal Time, Mean Solar Time.

What is the sidereal time at 10 a.m. mean local time at a place 30° west of Greenwich if the R.A. of the mean Sun at mean Moon at Greenwich is 6h. 30m. 40s.?

7. How has the synodic period of the Moon been determined? Given its synodic period, find its periodic time.

8. Prove that in general the length of the morning is different from the length of the afternoon, and find the difference.

If the Sun rose at 6 h. 56 m. and set at 4 h. 32 m., at what time was it due south?

9. Find the angular diameter as seen from the centre of the Earth of the Earth's shadow where the Moon crosses it.

10. How do you explain the November shower of meteors?

Why is it that on certain occasions, separated by long intervals of time, the number of meteors is far above the average?

Explain the existence of the Radiant Point.

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

Greek.

Translate:—

ὁ τοίνυν ἄρτι ἔλεγον, ζητητέον, τίνες ἄριστοι φύλακες τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς δόγματος, τοῦτο ὡς ποιητέον, ὃ ἂν τῇ πόλει ἀεὶ δοκῶσι βέλτιστον εἶναι. τηρητέον δὴ εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων προθεμένοις ἔργα, ἐν οἷς ἂν τις τὸ τοιοῦτον μάλιστα ἐπιλανθάνοιτο καὶ ἐξαπατῶτο, καὶ τὸν μὲν μνήμονα καὶ δυσεξαπάτητον ἐγκριτέον, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἀποκριτέον. ἦ γάρ; Ναί. καὶ πόρους γε αὐ καὶ ἀλγηδόνας καὶ ἀγῶνας αὐτοῖς θετέον, ἐν οἷς ταῦτα ταῦτα τηρητέον. ὀρθῶς, ἔφη. οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ τρίτου εἵδους τοῦ τῆς γοητείας ἀμιλλαν ποιητέον, καὶ θεατέον, ὥσπερ τοὺς πῶλους ἐπὶ τοὺς ψόφους τε καὶ θορύβους ἄγοντες σκοποῦσιν εἰ φοβεροί, οὕτω νέους ὄντας εἰς δείματ' ἅττα κομιστέον καὶ εἰς ἡδονὰς αὐ μεταβλητέον, βασανίζοντας πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ χρυσὸν ἐν πυρὶ, εἰ δυσγοήτευτος καὶ εὐσχήμων ἐν πᾶσι φαίνεται, φύλαξ αὐτοῦ ὦν ἀγαθὸς καὶ μουσικῆς ἥς ἐμάνθανεν, εὐρυθμόν τε καὶ εὐάρμοστον ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις παρέχων, οἷος δὴ ἂν ὦν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ πόλει χρησιμώτατος εἴη.—PLATO.

1. Parse—δοκῶσι, προθεμένοις, ἐξαπατῶτο, ἦν, μεταβλητέον.

2. What regulations does Plato lay down regarding doctors and jurors?

3. When is a lie justifiable? What is the *Φοινικικόν τι ψεῦδος* that is mentioned in the *Republic*? What is *ὁ ὀρθὸς ἔρως*?

4. What, according to Plato, is the attraction of Beauty?

Latin.

Translate:—

Nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.
 Quem tennes decuere togae nitidique capilli,
 Quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci,
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni:
 Cena brevis iuvat et prope rivom somnus in herba;
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
 Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat:
 Rident vicini glaebas et saxa moventem
 Cum servis. Urbana diaria rodere mavis,
 Horum tu in numerum voto ruis; invidet usum
 Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.
 Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus:
 Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

HORACE.

1. Give the meanings of—*ampullari*, *clitellae*, *crumena*, *cumera*, *habrotonum*, *lama*, *mediastinus*, *orichalcum*, *petorritum*, *zonam perdere*.

2. (a) *hic murus aeneus esto*. Quote the following line.

(b) Complete—

brevis esse laboro ———

segnius irritant animum ———

3. Who were *Aristarchus*, *Lysippus*, *Orbilius*, *Roscius*, *Thespis*? Where was the *Digentia*?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

And praying to God to direct my voyage, I put out; and rowing, or paddling, the canoe along the shore, I came at last to the utmost point of the island on that side, viz. N.E. And now I was to launch out into the ocean, and either to venture or not to venture. I looked on the rapid currents which ran constantly on both sides of the island at a distance, and which were very terrible to me, from the remembrance of the hazard I had been in before, and my heart began to fail me; for I foresaw that if I was driven into either of those currents, I should be carried a vast way out to sea, and perhaps out of my reach, or sight of the island again; and that then, as my boat was but small, if any little gale of wind should rise, I should be inevitably lost.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Les chevaux furent attelés tant bien que mal. Le major, tenant son sabre de sa meilleure main, gardant les guides de l'autre, armé de ses pistolets, monta sur un des chevaux, et le grenadier sur le second. Le vieux soldat, dont les pieds étaient gelés, avait été jeté en travers de la voiture, sur le général et sur la comtesse. Excités à coups de sabre, les chevaux emportèrent l'équipage avec une sorte de furie dans la plaine, où d'innombrables difficultés attendaient le major. Bientôt, il fut impossible d'avancer sans risquer d'écraser des hommes, des femmes et jusqu'à des enfants endormis, qui tous refusaient de bouger quand le grenadier les éveillait. En vain monsieur de Sucey chercha-t-il la route que l'arrière-garde s'était frayée naguère au milieu de cette masse d'hommes, elle s'était effacée comme s'efface le sillage du vaisseau sur la mer; il n'allait qu'au pas, le plus souvent arrêté par des soldats qui le menaçaient de tuer ses chevaux.

Or,

Der Stoff des Dramas war gegeben, es kam nur darauf an, ihn so zu formen, dass er sich dem Verständnis nicht verschliesse. Dies erreichte Hebbel durch die Zeichnung der Charaktere, die seine Handlung tragen. Auch hierbei folgt er dem alten Nibelungendichter, der ja schon das allmähliche Werden der Kriemhild gezeichnet hatte. Nach diesem Vorbild lässt er alle Personen sich entwickeln und versteht es, uns dies glaublich zu machen. Die Elemente ihrer Natur, die Mischungen ihrer Eigenschaften hängen nicht von ihnen ab, allein auch deren Entfaltung wird ihnen durch die Verhältnisse aufgezwungen und bildet eben ihr Schicksal. Nicht von Schuld ist die Rede, sondern von einem Verhängnis, das die Menschen so und nicht anders zusammenführt und sie immer weiter treibt, bis alles so verwickelt ist, dass nur mehr der Tod es zu enden vermag. Der Eintritt Siegfrieds entscheidet sofort alles; die Elemente, die ruhig nebeneinander lagen, geraten in Bewegung, und nun gibt es kein Aufhalten mehr. Nach und nach enthüllen alle Personen ihr innerstes Wesen, das, an sich verständlich und durchaus einwandfrei, nur im Zusammenstoß mit dem Wesen der anderen zur Tragik führt. Der offene, jeder Falschheit unfähige Siegfried gerät in ein Netz von Trug und Täuschung, was seinen Tod herbeiführt; der starrste Repräsentant des alten ethischen Ideals, der Treue, Hagen der Tronjer, wird zum Mörder und muss wider Willen der armen Kriemhild Schlag um Schlag versetzen; die zarte, herbe Jungfrau Kriemhild erschliesst ihr Herz dem menschlichsten Gefühl, der Liebe, dadurch aber verfällt sie dem bittersten Leid und steht zum Schluss als männermordender Unhold da; das Heldenweib Brunhild dagegen muss den Tod dessen verlangen, dem es nicht angehören darf, obwohl es ihm bestimmt war. Jeder Schritt führt die Menschen dem Abgrund näher, weil sie immer gebannt bleiben in den Grenzen ihrer Natur.

2. Translate into French or German :—

At a ball in the French capital, Lady Holland found a large number of famous people. While she was talking with some of them, she dropped her handkerchief on the floor, and, turning to one of the haughtiest of the princesses, she said in a most natural way, 'Pick it up, my dear.' The same Lady Holland sat beside Count d'Orsay at dinner when he first came to England. She dropped her fan, handkerchief, and napkin, the Count each time picking up the fallen article. But even politeness has its limits, and when the lady dropped her spoon the Count had the courage to tell the waiter to lay his place on the floor; 'it will be more convenient for Lady Holland,' said he, 'if I finish my dinner there.'

ETHICS.

MR. MACRAN.

1. What is meant by *special* virtues?

Why can these not be called *moral* virtues?

Show the mutual relation between moral and special virtues.

2. Define Plato's Cardinal Virtues.

How do they stand related to the various elements of the soul?

Which is the highest of them, and why?

3. How does Aristotle define Virtue?

Illustrate his doctrine of the Mean.

What practical rules does he give to assist one in striking the Mean?

4. What does Butler give as the true conception of the *nature* of man?

How does he classify active principles?

Point out the *eclectic* character of his ethics.

5. Distinguish between Naturalism and Intuitionism.

Illustrate the distinction from Greek philosophy.

There is an important *practical* difference between the two?

Strictly speaking, Naturalism is not ethics?

What is meant by *Rationalistic* Naturalism?

6. Write short notes on (a) the Greek Sophists, (b) Positivism.

7. In what sense of the terms does morality imply both the *necessity* and the *liberty* of human action?

8. Discuss the morality (a) of 'doing evil that good may come,' (b) of reprisals in war.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by a *shear*, and describe a method of measuring the elasticity of a solid for shearing stresses.

2. Explain how the specific heat of a liquid may be determined by measuring its rate of cooling.

3. Explain what is meant by the polarization of an electric cell, and describe (1) a cell in which the polarization is largely prevented, (2) a cell which depends upon polarization for its action.
4. Describe the Gramme machine for transforming mechanical into electromagnetic energy.
5. Write a note on selective absorption, giving illustrations.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Give the volume and the composition of the gaseous mixture, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., formed by burning 0.1 gram of carbon in 2 litres of air.
2. Describe the characteristic properties of the alkali metals. Write the formula, and describe the preparation of (a) the carbonate, (b) the bicarbonate, (c) the hydroxide of any one of them.
3. On what grounds has the formula NH_3 been given to ammonia?
4. Mention the products which can be formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. Write their formulae, and describe their characteristic properties.
5. Write the formulae of (a) dextrose, (b) starch, (c) dextrin. How would you identify each of these substances?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[Five questions to be selected; not more than *three* to be taken from either Section.]

SECTION A.

1. 'It is as members of the Privy Council that Cabinet Ministers are hung on to the legal constitution.' 'The English Cabinet is a Party Committee.' Comment on the above statements respecting the Cabinet, and consider how far they are true at the present time.
2. Estimate the services of the House of Lords (a) in dealing with private legislation, (b) in furnishing a reservoir of Ministers.
3. Write a note on the position and functions of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
4. State and illustrate the fundamental conditions for the successful working of representative government.
5. Explain Mill's view as to the best organization of the executive departments of government.

SECTION B.

6. What difficulties have been raised regarding the proper use of the terms 'productive' and 'unproductive' in economics?

7. Give an analysis of 'gross profits.' How far can we speak of a general rate of profit?

8. 'Notes considered as part of the currency ought under *any circumstances* to be *instantly* convertible.'

Indicate the reasons on which this rule is based. How far does the present British currency conform to the rule?

9. Is economic rent a factor in price?

10. Trace the application of the principle of 'equality of sacrifice' to taxation.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. 'My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation.'
2. The eloquent eulogies of Caesar, of Brutus, and of Cassius, which are uttered by their friends.
3. The Conspirators' hoodwinking of others, and their own self-sophistication.
4. The advantages and disadvantages of an extensive Empire.
5. The effect of our Indian Empire upon India itself.
6. Politics and History as different aspects of the same study.

Military Term, 1917.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the product of

$$x^2 + x + 1, \quad x^2 + x - 1, \quad x^2 - x + 1, \quad x^2 - x - 1.$$

2. Find the H. C. F. of

$$6x^3 - 17x^2 + 3x + 5 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 5.$$

3. Find the factors of

$$4(ab - cd) - (a + b + c + d)(a + b - c - d).$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3}{5} \left(4x - 1 \right) - \frac{2}{3} \left(2x - \frac{6}{5} \right) = x - 5.$$

5. Reduce to a single fraction

$$\frac{4}{2 - 3x} - \frac{3}{3x + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4 - 9x^2}.$$

6. Solve the equations $ax + by = c$, $lx + my = n$.

7. Reduce to its simplest form

$$(a - b)(c - d) - (a - c)(b - d) - (b - c)(d - a).$$

8. Find the interest on £95, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., between 16th February, 1917, and 1st June, 1917.

9. If 1 chain = 100 links = 22 yards, and 1 square mile = 640 acres, reduce 674538 square links to acres, roods, and perches.

10. Reduce 64.2197 to a vulgar fraction, and 3.2×4.65 to a decimal fraction.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

DR. GOLIGHER.

1. Show the importance of the reign of William I in English history.

2. Survey the English government of Ireland down to the end of the Stuart period.
3. Describe the part played by England in the Napoleonic Wars.
4. Write notes on :—the Petition of Right ; the Repeal of the Corn Laws ; the Chartists.
5. Name the states of South America, with their capitals, and indicate their relative positions.
6. What are the chief products of Russia, Canada, Persia, and Australia ?
7. Fix the position of—Chicago, Salonika, Riga, Montreal, Boston, Waterford, Leeds, Perth, Madras, Christchurch.
8. Where are the colonies of (a) France, (b) Holland ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. Caesar ordered his soldiers to spare those who surrendered.
2. If you wish to know the Romans, you must go to Rome.
3. Eutyches was born on the fifteenth of March, and died on the first of September.
4. Never since the foundation of the city had a greater disaster happened to Roman arms.
5. One dark night the Gauls attempted to storm the Capitol. They had almost reached the top when Manlius, who lived there, was roused by the cries of the geese. He rushed with some comrades to the spot and thrust down the climbers. The Gauls were so discouraged by their repulse that they agreed to leave the city on receipt of a thousand pounds of gold. It is said that when the gold was being weighed, Brennus, the king of the Gauls, flung his sword into the scales with the words ' woe to the vanquished.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either—

Le général fit un mouvement pour se reculer au plus profond de la voiture, et, d'une voix où perçait plus de pitié que de colère :

— Qu'est-ce que cette malheureuse ? demanda-t-il.

Les gendarmes écartèrent aussitôt cette femme ; elle se mit à courir après les voitures, qui devaient relayer à la poste, c'est-à-dire à cent pas de là.

Mais son mari, ses enfants et trois ou quatre voisins s'attachèrent à elle, et l'empêchèrent d'aller plus loin.

Cette effroyable scène, il faut le dire, avait péniblement ému toute la ville. À partir de ce moment, les cris cessèrent; on continua d'accompagner les prisonniers, de les regarder avec curiosité, mais en silence.

Or—

Der Richter wusste lange nicht, wie er den Fall entscheiden sollte, und die Leute lachten über ihn.

Da ging er eines Tages auf das Feld, um über die Sache nachzudenken, und sieht drei Knaben sehr ernsthaft auf einem Steinhaufen sitzen und zusammen sprechen.

„Was macht Ihr da?“ fragte der Richter.

„Wir halten Gericht,“ antwortete einer von den Knaben, „über den Bauer, der einen Mann gerettet hat und ihm dabei ein Auge ausstiess.“

„Und was ist Euer Urtheil?“

„Wir erkennen, das der gerettete Mann an derselben Stelle ins Wasser geworfen werden soll, wo er hineinfiel. Wenn er sich selbst retten kann, so soll er Busse für sein Auge bekommen. Kann er es aber nicht, so soll der Retter nicht bestraft werden.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

Dumas was looking at the carriages which were disappearing in the distance when he felt a hand grasp his. It was his mother. 'Come,' said she. Dumas followed; he knew that his mother had something to tell him. She led him home. When they were alone, she asked him to promise that he would not tell anyone what she was about to tell him. Dumas promised. She then informed him that they were going to Soissons.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Self-reliance.
2. Comradeship.
3. Inventions.
4. Winter amusements.
5. War.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

Practical Constructions.

(The method of construction, if not obvious from the work, should be noted, but proofs are not required.)

1. Make a parallelogram whose sides shall be 5·4 and 4·7 cms., and whose area shall be 18·9 sq. cms. Measure its diagonals.
2. Make an equilateral triangle whose area shall be three times the area of the equilateral triangle whose sides are 4 cms.
3. Make a triangle whose sides are 2, 3, 4 inches respectively, and describe a circle round it, and also one touching the sides.

Theoretical:

4. If the three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to the three sides of another, the triangles are congruent.

[Euclid i, 7, if used to prove this, must also be proved.]

5. What are parallel lines? Prove that two lines which are each parallel to a third are parallel to each other.

6. Prove that the rectangle whose sides are the sum and the difference of two given lines is equal to the difference of the squares on the lines.

7. Prove that if two circles touch externally the line joining their centres passes through the point of contact.

8. Prove that two triangles will be equiangular if the three sides of one are proportional to the three sides of the other.

9. Prove that the areas of similar triangles are in the same ratio as squares on corresponding sides.

10. If four lines are in proportion, and if similar figures be described on the first and second, and also other similar figures on the third and fourth, prove that the areas of the four figures will be in proportion;

Or,

Give Euclid's definition of proportion, and prove, using it, that if $a:b::c:d$ and $a:b::e:f$ then shall $c:d::e:f$.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Express as a single fraction

$$\frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x-2)} - \frac{2x-4}{(x-3)(x-1)} + \frac{x-1}{(x-2)(x-3)}.$$

2. Reduce to its simplest form

$$(x + y + z)^3 - 2x\{x^2 + 3(y + z)^2\} + (x - y - z)^3.$$

3. Find x and y from

$$3x + 5y = 34,$$

$$7x - 6y = -9.$$

4. Show how quadratic equations are solved, taking as an example the equation

$$4x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$x - y = 3, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 17.$$

6. Find the square root of $22 + 2\sqrt{5}$ as the sum of two surds.

7. What is the difference per annum in the amount brought in by the investment of £1000 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 97 and that derived from the investment of an equal sum in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $75\frac{1}{3}$?

8. Find the compound interest on £8433 6s. 8d. for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. A can give B 10 yards' start in a race of 100 yards, which B runs at 9 yards a second, and make the result a dead heat. If A gives B 12 yards in a race of 110 yards, by what fraction of a second does B win?

10. Find $\sqrt{8743849}$.

GREEK AND LATIN.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Translate :—

GREEK.

ὅτε δὲ παρεδίδου ὁ Λύσανδρος τὰς ναῦς, ἔλεγε τῷ Καλλικρατίδᾳ ὅτι θαλαττοκράτωρ τε παραδίδοι καὶ ναυμαχίᾳ νενικηκώς. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσεν ἐξ Ἑφέσου ἐν ἀριστερᾷ Σάμου παραπλεύσαντα, οὗ ἦσαν αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων νῆες, ἐν Μιλήτῳ τὰς ναῦς παραδοῦναι, καὶ ὁμολογήσειν θαλαττοκρατεῖν. οὐ φαμένον δὲ τοῦ Λυσάνδρου πολυπραγμονεῖν ἄλλου ἄρχοντος, αὐτὸς ὁ Καλλικρατίδας πρὸς αἷς παρὰ Λυσάνδρου ἔλαβε ναυσὶ προσεπλήρωσεν ἐκ Χίου καὶ Ῥόδου καὶ ἄλλοθεν ἀπὸ τῶν συμμάχων πεντήκοντα ναῦς. ταύτας δὲ πάσας ἀθροίσας, παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπαντησόμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις. καταμαθὼν δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Λυσάνδρου φίλων καταστασιαζόμενος, οὐ μόνον ἀπροθύμως ὑπηρετούντων, ἀλλὰ καὶ διαθροούντων ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέγιστα παραπίπτειν ἐν τῷ διαλλάττειν τοὺς ναυάρχους, πολλάκις ἀνεπιτηδείων γιγνομένων καὶ ἄρτι συνιέντων τὰ ναυτικά καὶ ἀνθρώποις ὡς χρηστέον οὐ γιγνωσκόντων, ἐκ τούτου ὁ Καλλικρατίδας συγκαλέσας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκεῖ παροντας ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς τοιαύδε.—XENOPHON.

1. Where are Ephesus, Samos, Miletus, Chios, and Rhodes?

2. Explain the construction of καταστασιαζόμενος, and the mood of παραπίπτειν.

3. Describe the battle of Arginusae, and the trial of the Athenian commanders.

LATIN.

Translate :—

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
 Nascente luna, rustica Phidyle,
 Si ture placaris et horna
 Fruge lares avidaque porca,

 Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
 Fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges
 Robiginem aut dulces alumni
 Pomifero grave tempus anno.

 Nam quae nivali pascitur Alcido
 Devota quercus inter et ilices
 Aut crescit Albanis in herbis
 Victima pontificum secures

 Cervice tinguet : te nihil attinet
 Temptare multa caede bidentium
 Parvos coronantem marino
 Rore deos fragilique myrto.

1. Scan the first stanza. What is the metre ?
2. Write notes on—*supinas*, *Africum*, *Alcido*, *Albanis*, *bidentium*.
3. Parse, and give the principal parts of—*tuleris*, *nascente*, *placaris*, *sentiet*, *pascitur*, *crescit*.
4. Write down the nom. singular and the English of—*clavos*, *priginis*, *trocho*, *curtae*, *fraxinos*, *pampino*, *barbiton*, *funalia*, *oloribus*, *mannos*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin :—

The German delegates promised to report his terms to their people, and to return with answer in three days' time : meanwhile they begged Caesar not to advance any further with his army. Caesar replied that this request also he was obliged to decline. The fact was, he had discovered that a large proportion of their cavalry had a few days before been sent across the Meuse to plunder and seek provisions from the Ambivariti ; and he more than suspected that their desire to procrastinate did but conceal their anxiety to await the return of this force.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Nous avons été hier horriblement maltraités par un grand orage ; la grêle a achevé de détruire toute notre récolte. Nous devons faire une année superbe ; à peine nous restera-t-il de quoi subsister et faire exister nos pauvres familles de cultivateurs ! J'en suis malade de saisissement et d'inquiétude. Ce malheur nous oblige à bien des retranchements et des privations : tous nos projets d'aller passer les hivers à Mâcon pour l'éducation de nos filles sont renversés ; nous vendrons probablement notre cheval et notre char-à-banc. Mais Dieu le veut : cette pensée doit me suffire pour me consoler de tout. Mon mari a eu un bien grand courage, plus grand que le mien, bien qu'il souffrît davantage dans le moment. Il m'a dit : 'Pourtant que ni toi ni nos enfants ne me soyez enlevés, j'accepte tout : mes biens sont dans vos cœurs.' Puis il a prié avec moi au bruit des grêlons, qui cassaient les branches et les vitres, et des sanglots des paysans qui se désespéraient dans la cour.

Or,

Es war wohl noch nicht eine Stunde vergangen, da kehrte der Unbekannte zurück. Sein Gesicht war jetzt hoch geröthet, als sei es vom Trunk oder vom Zorn erhitzt. Er stürzte in gewaltiger Hast auf die Bude der alten Else los, und schlug mit seiner starken Faust so derb auf ihre Waren ein, dass er mit diesem Schlage sogleich einen Nürnberger Heuwagen sammt den Rossen und ein ganzes Regiment bleierne Soldaten vernichtete. „Liebe Alte,“ rief er in ungezügelter Freude, „thu' mir den Gefallen und wirf deinen ganzen Plunder auf die Strasse, dass sich die Jungen daran freuen, du sollst es fortan nicht mehr nötig haben, hier im Sturm und Unwetter zu sitzen. Heissa ! das Glück ist bei mir eingekehrt, wundervoll und unverhofft !—Vierzig Jahre habe ich diesem Glücke auf allen Meeren und in allen Zonen nachgejagt, es wandte mir überall den Rücken, sieh, da find' ich es plötzlich in der Heimat an dem Grabe meines Vaters.

2. Translate into French or German :—

Dumas went upstairs to dress as quickly as he could. When he returned a carriage was waiting at the door. Mother and son drove off, going by way of the park. Behind the castle, Mme. Dumas stopped the carriage and got down to speak to a notary, well known for his Republican ideas. After a short conversation, she got in again, carrying a parcel.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The Court of the French King in the time of Quentin Durward.
2. Tennyson's contribution to English literature as an artist and as a thinker.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

Practical Constructions.

1. Draw any irregular pentagon, and construct a rectangle equal to it in area. Letter your pentagon $ABCDE$ and your rectangle $PQRS$.
2. $a = 4.6$ cms., $b = 3.2$ cms. Construct and measure the third proportional to a and b ; and also the third proportional to b and a .
3. Construct an equilateral triangle whose area shall be three times that of the equilateral triangle described on a line 3 cms. long.

Propositions.

4. Define a parallelogram. Prove that the opposite sides and angles are equal, and also that the diagonals bisect each other.
5. Prove that if a line AB be bisected in M , and divided internally in P , the rectangle $AP \cdot PB$ equals the difference of the squares on AM and PM . To what algebraical formula is this equivalent?
6. Prove the construction for finding the centre of a circle.
7. If two circles, centres A and B , cut in P and Q , prove AB and PQ are at right angles.
8. Prove that the line bisecting an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side in the ratio of the sides containing the angle.
9. Prove that two triangles will be equiangular if the three sides of the one are proportional to the three sides of the other.
10. Assuming that two similar polygons can be divided up into pairs of similar triangles, prove that the areas of the polygons are in the duplicate ratio of two corresponding sides.

ALGEBRA.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2-3x}{7} - \frac{5-2x}{6} = \frac{3x+1}{14}.$$

2. Find the highest common factor of $3x^4 - 17x^3 + 46x^2 - 48x + 16$ and $3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 2$.

3. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{8x^3 - y^3}{2x - y} - \frac{8x^3 + y^3}{2x + y}.$$

4. Find the numerical value of

$$3x^3 - 5xy^2 + 3x^2y - y^3$$

when $x = 1.17$, $y = .027$.

5. Solve the equation $x^2 - 5x = 4.64$.

6. Find x and y from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 10y &= 3.3, \\ x + 8y &= 1.44. \end{aligned}$$

7. Find to four decimal places the value of $\sqrt{1 - (.8192)^2}$.

8. A man saves £100 at the end of each year, and invests his savings at 5 per cent. compound interest. What do his savings amount to at the end of three years?

9. The death-rate for a certain week is 12 per 1000 in a town of 50,000 inhabitants, and 15 per 1000 in a town of 70,000. What is the death-rate per 1000 for the same week in the two cities taken together?

10. Find the income tax on £1528 10s. at 3s. 6d. in £1.

LATIN.

MR. MOONEY.

[A.]

Translate:—

Miserarumst neque amori dare ludum neque dulci
Mala vino lavere aut exanimari metuentes
Patruae verbera linguae.

Tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas
Operosaeque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparaei nitor Hebri,

Simul unctos Tiberinis umeros lavit in undis,
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
Neque segni pede victus,

Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato
Grege cervos iaculari et celer alto latitantem
Fruticeto excipere aprum.

HORACE.

1. Conjugate *lavo*, *aufero*. What is the genitive of *ales*, and the nominative singular of *verbera*? Explain *Cytherea*, *Liparaeus*, *Bellerophon*.

2. Give the meanings of *tenuis*, *fistula*, *testa*, *mica*, *caespes*. What is the Latin for Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter?

[B.]

FOR LATIN COMPOSITION.

1. Horace says that he himself is like a bee and Pindar like a swan.
2. Who knows whether happiness or grief shall be his lot to-morrow?
3. It is the duty of a youth who loves his country to fight, and, if Fate so ordain, to die for her.
4. The poor man avoids the cares which harass the rich.
5. Regulus by his example gave fresh courage to the wavering senators, and returned to Africa to meet his doom.

MR. TATE.

Translate into English:—

Ce bon frère Jacques, aujourd'hui si jovial, c'est lui qui avait le don des larmes lorsqu'il était enfant! D'aussi loin qu'il me souviennne, je le vois les yeux rouges et la joue ruisselante. Le soir, le matin, de jour, de nuit, en classe, à la maison, en promenade, il pleurait sans cesse, il pleurait partout. Quand on lui disait: 'Qu'as-tu?' il répondait en sanglotant: 'Je n'ai rien.' Et, le plus curieux, c'est qu'il n'avait rien. Il pleurait comme on se mouche, plus souvent voilà tout. Quelquefois mon père, exaspéré, disait à ma mère: 'Cet enfant est ridicule, regarde-le! . . . c'est un vrai fleuve.' A quoi ma mère répondait de sa voix douce: 'Que veux-tu, mon ami, cela passera en grandissant: à son âge, j'étais comme lui.' En attendant, Jacques grandissait; il grandissait beaucoup même, et cela ne lui passait pas.

Translate into French:—

One day Molière was walking with some friends in the streets of Paris. They met a beggar, who came up to them to ask for alms. He declared to them that he had not had anything to eat for two days, and begged them not to refuse him a halfpenny, as he was only asking for it to buy a piece of bread. Molière's friends did not seem to pay any attention to the beggar, but the great poet had pity on him. He put his hand in his pocket, drew a coin from it, and, without looking at it, gave it to the poor man.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. *Quentin Durward* as an Historical Novel.
2. The Court of Louis XI.
3. Tennyson as a Poet of Nature.
4. Tennyson's treatment of the Arthurian Legend.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. WEBB.

1. Three sorts of wine worth, respectively, 16, 18, and 23 shillings a gallon are mixed in the ratio of 5 : 6 : 2. What is the mixture worth?

2. A man pays 5s. in the £ Income Tax on all his income, and 10d. in the £ Super-tax on every £ above £2500. What remains after paying these taxes is £2402. Find his income.

3. At what time between 3.15 and 3.16 will the minutes and seconds hands of a watch be together, supposing that these two hands are mounted on the same axis as in a stop-watch?

4. Simplify

$$\left\{ \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y} + \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x - y} - 4xy \right\} \div (x - y)^2.$$

5. Divide $a + b + c - 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}}c^{\frac{1}{3}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}} + c^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

6. Solve:— $7(x + 4)^2 + 6(x - 7)^2 = 13(x + 3)^2 - 241.$

7. Solve:— $\frac{8x + 2}{2x - 1} + \frac{4x + 3}{2x - 2} = 16.$

8. Solve
$$\begin{aligned} x + y - z &= 10. \\ 2x + 3y - 4z &= 30. \\ 5x + 2y - 9z &= 18. \end{aligned}$$

9. *A* starts to walk from *P* to *Q*, a distance of 29 miles, at 12 noon. Later *B* starts to walk from *Q* to *P*, and meets *A* 15 miles from *Q*. *A* walks $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and *B* $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. When did *B* start?

10. Give an intelligible reason why you believe that *ab* and *ba* are the same quantity. Examine whether your reason applies when *a* or *b* is a surd, say $\sqrt{2}.$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

(For Senior Freshman Supplementalists.)

1. How many degrees minutes and seconds are there in the angle, which an arc of length 94 feet subtends at the centre of a circle whose radius is 45 feet?

2. If the secant of an angle is $\frac{3}{2}\frac{0}{7}\frac{5}{3}$, in what quadrants may the angle lie? Find for each possible position of the angle the values of the other trigonometrical functions.

3. Without assuming the formula for $\cos(A + B)$, prove that $\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A$, no matter in what quadrant the angle A lies. Draw figures and use letters on the lines to denote their actual lengths.

4. Prove the formulae for $\sin(A - B)$ and $\cos(A - B)$, when A and B are each acute and A is greater than B .

5. Given $\tan A = \frac{1}{4}$, find $\tan 4A$.

6. In a triangle, given $\sin A = \frac{1}{3}$, $a = 37$, $b = 13$, draw the two possible triangles, and find for each the values of c and $\cos B$.

7. Find the area of a triangle, given $c = 73$, $\tan A = \frac{8}{5}$, $\tan B = \frac{6}{5}$.

8. Assuming for a triangle the formula giving $\cos A$ in terms of a, b, c , derive the formula giving $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$.

9. In a triangle, if a, b , and C are known, prove a formula giving $\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$, and write down the equation obtained by taking the logarithms of each side. How are $\log \tan A$ and $\text{Log} \tan A$ related?

10. Given $\log 431 = 2.63448$, find $\log \sqrt{.431}$ and $\log (4.31)^3$.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Illustrate by examples the logical processes of Conversion per accidens, Conversion by Contraposition, Obversion, Inversion.

2. Prove the special rules of the third figure of syllogism.

What logical principle is involved in the statement that a good cause may be defended by bad arguments?

3. Classify fallacies, explaining the terms 'Petitio Principii,' 'Ignoratio Elenchi,' 'Fallacies of the Hypothetical Syllogism.'

4. Express each of the following statements in syllogistic form:—

(a) No consideration should interfere with the successful prosecution of the war; therefore questions of domestic politics must be postponed.

(b) The Military Service Act ought to be extended to Ireland in any case, because even under Home Rule the defence of this country is an Imperial matter.

5. How far does modern Logic differ from the Logic of Aristotle? Does Formal Logic include Induction?

GREEK.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate:—

χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη δὴ τις ἔσοδος τοῖσι βαρβάροισι· ἔδεε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ θεοπρόπιον πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι. ἔμπρυσθε ὧν πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὁπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλῶν

καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου, τῇ δὲ οὔτε τις ἐφύλασσε οὐτ' ἂν ἤλπισε μή κοτέ τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίη ἀνθρώπων, ταύτῃ ἀνέβησάν τινες κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς Ἀγλαύρου, καίτοι περ ἀποκρήμνου ἐόντος τοῦ χώρου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἳ μὲν ἐρρίπτεον ἐσωτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος κάτω καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἳ δὲ ἐς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσέων οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἱκέτας ἐφόνευσαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ σφι πάντες κατέστρωντο, τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. σχῶν δὲ παντελέως τὰς Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης ἀπέπεμψε ἐς Σοῦσα ἄγγελον ἱππέα Ἀρταβάνῳ ἀγγελέοντα τὴν παροῦσάν σφι εὐπρηξίην.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse and give principal parts of σχῶν, ἐφάνη, ἀνέβησαν, εἶδον.
2. Decline θυγατρός, τείχεος, ἱκέτας, πύλας.
3. Explain the difference in meaning between the aorist and imperfect as illustrated in this passage.
4. Sketch briefly the parts played by the different Greek states in the Persian war, mentioning any leading men.
5. What do you know of Herodotus the historian?

(For Senior Freshmen Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

Θε. γυνὴ μὲν οὖν ὕλωλεν Ἀδμήτου, ξένη.

Ηρ. τί φῆς; ἔπειτα δῆτά μ' ἐξενίσετε;

Θε. ἥδεῖτο γάρ σε τῶνδ' ἀπώσασθαι δόμων.

Ηρ. ὦ σχέτλι', οἷας ἤμπλακες ξυναόρου.

Θε. ἀπωλόμεσθα πάντες, οὐ κείνη μόνη.

Ηρ. ἀλλ' ἥσθόμην μὲν ὕμμ' ἰδὼν δακρυρροοῦν

κουράν τε καὶ πρόσωπον· ἀλλ' ἐπειθέ με

λέγων θυραῖον κῆδος ἐς τάφον φέρειν.

βία δὲ θυμοῦ τάσδ' ὑπερβαλὼν πύλας

ἔπινον ἀνδρὸς ἐν φιλοξένου δόμοις,

πράσσοντος οὕτω. κατ' ἐκώμαζον κἀρα

στεφάνοις πυκασθεῖς; ἀλλὰ σοῦ τὸ μὴ φράσαι,

κακοῦ τοσούτου δώμασιν προκειμένου.

ποῦ καὶ σφε θάπτει; ποῦ νιν εὐρήσω μολῶν;

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse, giving pres. ind., ἀπώσασθαι, ἥδεῖτο, ἥσθόμην, ἰδὼν.
2. Decline κῆδος, κἀρα, πύλας, πυκασθεῖς.
3. Explain in this passage the difference in meaning between aorist and imperfect.
4. What do you know of the date and literary importance of Euripides?
5. Scan any line in this passage.

LATIN.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate :

Nam postquam res publica in paucorum potentium ius atque dicionem concessit, semper illis reges tetrarchae vectigales esse, populi nationes stipendia pendere; ceteri omnes, strenui boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, volgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, eis obnoxii, quibus, si res publica valeret, formidini essemus. Itaque omnis gratia potentia honos divitiae apud illos sunt aut ubi illi volunt; nobis reliquere pericula repulsas iudicia egestatem. Quae quousque tandem patiementi fortissimi viri? Nonne emori per virtutem praestat quam uitam miseram atque inhonestam, ubi alienae superbiae ludibrio fueris, per dedecus amittere? Verum enimvero, pro deum atque hominum fidem victoria in manu vobis est, viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt. Tantum modo incepto opus est; cetera res expediet. Etenim quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium est, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, quas profundant in extruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse?—SALLUST.

1. In this passage point out examples of Sallust's favourite tricks of style.

2. Parse, giving principal parts of—*profundant, pendere*.
Decline—*fidem, dedecus*.

3. Explain the construction of—*ludibrio fueris, quas profundant*.

4. What do you know of the character and history of Sulla, Crassus, Cato, Cicero, Sallust?

5. Write a short account of the principal facts in Roman public life from 70 to 63 B.C.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate :—

- ST. Mores leges perduxerunt iam in potestatem suam,
Magis quis sunt obnoxiosae quam parentes liberis.
Eae misere etiam ad parietem sunt fixae clavis ferreis,
Ubi malos mores adfigi nimio fuerat aequius.
- CH. Labet adire atque appellare hunc: verum ausculto perlubens.
Et metuo, si conpellabo, ne aliam rem occipiat loqui.
- SR. Neque istis quicquam lege sanctumst: leges mori serviunt,
Mores autem rapere properant qua sacrum qua publicum.
- CU. Herele istis malam rem magnam moribus dignumst dari.
- ST. Non hoc publice animum advorti: nam id genus hominum hominibus
Univorsis est advorsum atque omni populo male facit.
Male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant etiam fidem,
Qui nil meriti: quippe eorum ex ingenio ingenium horum
probant.
- Siquoi mutuom quid dederis, fit proprio perditum:

Quom repetas, inimicum amicum invenias beneficio tuo.
Hoc qui in mentem venerit mi? Re ipsa modo conmonitus sum.

CH. Meus est hic quidem Stasimus servos. St. Nam ego talentum mutuom

Quoi dederam, talento inimicum mi emi, amicum vendidi.

Sed ego sum insipientior qui rebus curem publicis

Potius quam, id quod proximumst, meo tergo tutelam geram :

Eo domum. CH. Heustu, asta ilico : audi, heus tu. St. Non sto. CH. Te volo.

St. Quid, si egomet te velle nolo? CH. Ah nimium, Stasime, saeviter.

St. Emere meliust quoi imperes. CH. Pol ego emi atque argentum dedi.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse, giving principal parts, *fixae, emi, sanctumst, geram.*
2. Decline *parietem, fidem, clavis, mores.*
3. Explain the subjunctive in *qui curem, quoi imperes.*
4. Mention some of the literary devices employed by Plautus to make his style rapid and amusing.
5. Give the birthplace and date of Plautus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

(For Senior Freshmen Supplementalists.)

The news reached Rome at about six o'clock. It caused immense excitement; and furious multitudes thronged the streets. Some denounced the Senate. Others blamed the consuls. Others believed that the anger of the gods had been aroused by the violation of the auspices. One mother died of excitement on meeting her son unexpectedly at the gate, safe and sound; another of sheer joy at the appearance of her husband falsely reported as dead. The Senate deliberated all through the night. Every senator was asked individually to give his opinion. After considering every plan, within hearing of the mob outside, the Senate resolved to resist to the last, and ordered the consuls to see that the republic took no harm.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either—

Je ne veux pas redire ici tous les événements arrivés pendant ces huit mois, ils seront assez écrits partout. Je dirai seulement qu'au premier bruit de l'arrivée de Bonaparte, Alphonse se rendit à Paris où son

devoir et son cœur l'appelaient; qu'il accompagna le roi jusqu'à Béthune avec des peines et des fatigues incroyables; que là, étant licencié et remercié par les princes, il revint avec de grands dangers; que, quelque temps après, il partit d'ici et alla en Suisse.

Par quelles angoisses n'avons-nous pas passé! Il suffit de dire que Mâcon fut pris au milieu de la nuit, que je fus éveillée à deux heures du matin au bruit affreux du canon, des obus, de la fusillade la plus vive dans toutes les rues, aux cris les plus sinistres. Les Autrichiens devinrent les maîtres et n'abusèrent point de leur victoire; il n'y eut que quelques maisons pillées, celles que l'on ouvrit imprudemment. Il ne nous arriva rien de fâcheux personnellement, par la grande grâce de Dieu.

Or—

Wieb blieb auf der Gasse stehen. Einen Augenblick noch sah sie auf die Thür, die sich hinter dem alten Mann geschlossen hatte; dann, als käme ihr plötzlich ein Gedanke, griff sie in ihre Tasche und klimperte darin, als wie mit kleiner Silbermünze. Ja, Wieb hatte wirklich Geld in ihrer Tasche; sie zählte es sogar, und es war eine ganze Handvoll, die sie schon am Vormittage hinter dem Schenktisch eingenommen hatte. Zwar, es gehörte nicht ihr, das wusste sie recht wohl; aber was kümmerte sie das, und mochte ihre Mutter sie doch immer dafür schlagen! „Marten,“ sagte sie hastig, als dieser jetzt wieder aus dem Hause trat, und streckte eine Hand voll kleiner Münze ihm entgegen: „da ist das Geld, Marten; gieb mir den Brief!“

Marten sah sie voll Verwunderung an.

„Gieb' ihn doch!“ drängte sie. „Hier sind ja deine dreissig Schillinge!“ Und als der alte den Kopf schüttelte, fasste sie mit der freien Hand an seine Tasche: „O bitte, bitte, lieber Marten, ich will ihn ja nur einmal zusammen mit seiner Mutter lesen.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

He was very sad because he had given his cat away, the only friend he had in this world; and he had given it away through false pride. So he decided to follow the animal. He wrote to Mr. F. and asked his permission to go to sea in his vessel which was still in the Thames. His own father had been very fond of travelling, and he had his father's tastes.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

[Choose one subject.]

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. The City of London in the time of Hampden, and some historical events which it then witnessed.
2. The Impeachment of Warren Hastings.
3. The Delineation of the Character of Sir William Honeywood.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. State of Agriculture and Labour in England in 1685.
2. A general review of George Eliot's *Scenes of Clerical Life*.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{2x+3}{6x^2-5x-6}, \quad \frac{5-6x}{8x^2-22x+15}, \quad \frac{5x+7}{12x^2-7x-10}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$x + 4\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{7} + \frac{2}{3}} = 8.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-1} = 2 - \frac{x-4}{x-3}.$$

4. Find the H. C. F. of

$$2x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 4x^4 - x^2 - 6x + 3.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 2y + z &= 4, \\ 2x + y + 3z &= 11, \\ 5x + 3y + 2z &= 7. \end{aligned}$$

6. If
- $x - y = 8$
- and
- $x^2 + y^2 = 40$
- , find
- x
- and
- y
- .

7. A man bought potatoes and stored them, expecting to be able to sell at a price which would give him a profit of 20 per cent. on his outlay. The Government, however, impressed the potatoes at a price of £2 4s. per ton less than he had hoped to obtain, and he then found that he had lost $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on what the potatoes cost him. At what price per ton did he buy?

8. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{(3 - \sqrt{5})^3} + \frac{1}{(3 + \sqrt{5})^3}.$$

9. I borrow money at 4 per cent. interest, payable yearly, and lend it immediately at 5 per cent. compound interest, payable half-yearly, I find at the end of a year that I have gained £12 15s. What was the sum of money I borrowed?

10. A man invests £500 in the 5 per cent. War Loan at 95, on which he has to pay income tax at 3s. 6d. in the pound. He invests another £500 in the 4 per cent. War Loan at par, which is free of income tax. What is the difference between his incomes from the two investments?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the circular measure of 48° . The radius of a circle is 10 feet: find to two places of decimals the area of a sector whose angle is 48° .

2. If $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin B = \frac{5}{13}$, find $\tan \frac{A-B}{2}$.

3. Without using the formulæ for $\sin(A \pm B)$ or $\cos(A \pm B)$ express $\sin(90^\circ + A)$, $\cos(A - 90^\circ)$, $\cos(180^\circ - A)$, $\sin(360^\circ - A)$ in terms of $\sin A$, $\cos A$.

4. Prove the formula

$$\frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin A + \sin B} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

5. In a triangle express $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$, $\cos \frac{1}{2}A$ in terms of the sides.

6. AB is horizontal and a height h in a vertical plane with AB subtends at A , B angles of 45° and 30° . If AB is 100 yards, find h .

7. ABC are in a plane, and CD is at right angles to the plane, prove that $BC^2 + AD^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$.

8. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin 2A + \sin 3A}{\cos A + \cos 2A + \cos 3A}.$$

9. In a triangle the sides are 12, 13, 14. Find the area and radius of the circumscribing circle.

10. Express the area of a triangle in terms of a , b , C , and also in terms of c , A , B .

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. (a) Distinguish between 'connotation' and 'denotation.'

(b) What are the connotations and what are the denotations of the terms 'member of the Board of Trinity College,' 'British soldier'?

2. Find the forms of propositions which (a) have no converse, (b) have a converse but no sub-contrary, (c) have no contrapositive.

3. Admitting that 'either Jack is right or Jill is wrong,' what, if anything, can be inferred from (a) 'Jack is right,' (b) 'Jill is right.'

4. Prove that nothing follows from two particulars.
5. State and prove the rules of the first figure.
6. Reduce Camestres and Baroko to the first figure.
7. (a) How is the probability of an event represented by a fraction?
(b) The probabilities of two events taking place being $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$ respectively, what is the probability of their both taking place?

MECHANICS.

MR. HENRY.

1. How has the parallelogram of forces been verified experimentally?
2. Prove that the resultant of forces represented in magnitude, direction, and line of action by the sides BC , CA , AB of a triangle is a couple.
3. Define the angle of friction. It is found that in order just to pull a certain mass up a rough plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, there is required twice as great a force (acting parallel to the plane) as would just suffice to pull the same mass *down* the plane. Show that the angle of friction between mass and plane is 60° .
4. Show how, from a circular disc of 1 foot radius, to cut a circular hole, such that the part left may be 84 per cent. of the whole, and may balance about a point 1 inch distant from the centre of the disc.
5. What is meant by the mechanical advantage of a machine? Give an example in which this advantage is less than unity, and point out the utility of such a machine.
6. A ship is sailing due east with a speed of 11 knots. The wind appears to come from the north-east with a velocity of 6 knots. Draw a diagram showing the true direction and velocity of the wind.
7. A body weighing 56 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 32 feet per second. What constant force (measured in lbs. weight) must act upon the body so as to reverse its velocity in 1 second?
8. How is impulse measured? Two inelastic masses m , m' moving in opposite directions with speeds v , v' collide. Find the magnitude of the resulting impact.
9. A weight is attached to the end of a light string, and is allowed to swing freely. It makes 43 complete oscillations in a minute. Calculate the length of the string.
10. What would be the horizontal range of a rifle bullet, whose muzzle velocity is 2250 feet per second, fired at an elevation of 1 in 30, if there were no air resistance?

CLASSICS.

MR. JOHNSTON.

GREEK.

Translate:—

ὥς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε διάκτορος ἀργεῖφόντης·
 αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα
 ἀμβρόσια χρύσεια, τὰ μιν φέρον ἡμὲν ἐφ' ὕγρην
 ἡδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν ἅμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο·
 εἴλετο δὲ ῥάβδον, τῇ τ' ἀνδρῶν ὕμματα θέλγει,
 ὧν ἐθέλει, τοὺς δ' αὖτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει·
 τὴν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων πέτετο κρατὺς ἀργεῖφόντης.
 αἶψα δ' ἄρα Τροίην τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἴκανε,
 βῆ δ' ἰέναι κούρῳ αἰσυμνητῇρι ἐοικώς,
 πρῶτον ὑπηνήτη, τοῦ περ χαριστάτη ἦβη.

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν μέγα σῆμα παρέξ Ἴλοιο ἔλασσαν,
 στῆσαν ἄρ' ἡμιόνους τε καὶ ἵππους, ὄφρα πίοιεν,
 ἐν ποταμῷ· δὴ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἤλυθε γαῖαν.
 τὸν δ' ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἰδὼν ἐφράσσατο κῆρυξ
 Ἑρμείαν, ποτὶ δὲ Πρίαμον φάτο φώνησέν τε·
 “φράζεο, Δαρδανίδη· φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται.
 ἄνδρ' ὁρώω, τάχα δ' ἄμμε διαρραίσεσθαι οἶω.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φεύγωμεν ἐφ' ἵππων, ἥ μιν ἔπειτα
 γούνων ἀψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν, αἶ κ' ἐλεήσῃ.”

HOMER.

1. (a) Scan the fourth last line—

(φράζεο, Δαρδανίδη· φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται.)

(b) Write a note on φραδέος.

2. Parse πέτετο, στῆσαν, ἤλυθε, ἐλεήσῃ.

3. Give the meanings of ἀτρεκέως, ἐπιρρήσεσκε, βούβρωστις, καλήτορα, τιλλέσθην.

4. Give the context of—

ἀλλὰ περὶ ψυχῆς θεόν Ἐκτορος ἵπποδάοιο.

LATIN.

Translate:—

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
 Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
 Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
 Iussa tamen divom exsequitur classemque revisit.
 Tum vero Teuceri incumbunt et litore celsas
 Deducunt toto navis: natat uncta carina,
 Frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis
 Infabricata fugae studio.
 Migrantis cernas totaque ex urbe ruentis.
 Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervom
 Cum populant hiemis memores tectoque reponunt,
 It nigrum campis agmen praedamque per herbas
 Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudunt

Obnixae frumenta umeris, pars agmina cogunt
 Castigantque moras, opere omnis semita fervet.
 Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
 Quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late
 Prospiceres arce ex summa totumque videres
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
 Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
 Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando
 Cogitur et supplex animos summittere Amori,
 Nequid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the principal parts of *revisit, incumbunt, trudunt, ogis*.

2. Continue the quotation :—

‘Ter sese attollens cubitoque advixa levavit.’

3. Translate :—

Heu miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris.

Who was this Marcellus?

4. Give the context of

— qualem primo qui surgere mense,
 Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

1. There is no one who does not think that the city will be captured within a few days.

2. Leaving the army in France, he crossed to England, and there laid his plans before the Army Council.

3. Some come to learn, others to show that they cannot learn.

4. Are they not too lazy to finish a work of such difficulty?

5. I am ashamed of my children's ignorance and folly.

6. There is nothing more memorable in history than the actions, fortunes, and character of this great man, whether we consider the grandeur of the plans he formed, the courage and wisdom with which they were executed, or the splendour of that success which adorned his youth and continued without the smallest reserve to support his age even to the last moments of his life.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Il paraît, d'après les bruits qui courent, que la pauvre France véritablement morte va ressusciter et sortir enfin de l'état affreux

d'oppression, de tyrannie et d'agonie où nous sommes depuis deux ans : Lyon, Bordeaux, Paris, ont arboré la cocarde blanche ; Bonaparte a été déclaré déchu du trône qu'il n'avait pas su défendre, il ira à l'île d'Elbe qu'on lui donne en souveraineté avec six millions de rentes. Un courrier arrive à l'instant de Lyon avec un drapeau blanc : on délibère ici, à la municipalité, pour savoir si on adhérera à la déchéance de Bonaparte et à la souveraineté des Bourbons. Mon mari, mon gendre M. de Cassia et Alphonse y allèrent ; je les y encourageai fortement : il n'y a pas d'autre salut pour la France que la réconciliation avec l'Europe, sous les auspices des anciens rois bannis. Cependant, il pourrait être imprudent de se déclarer ici : l'extrême ardeur même que je mis à cela me causa quelques désagréments ; je fus taxée d'imprudence.

Or,

Allmählich aber wurde es kühl, und die Abendluft feucht. Jetzt ging der Fremde in die Melodie des Liedes : „Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser“ über, die jeder Österreicher kennt und liebt. Alle Hüte und Müssen flogen von den Köpfen, und allgemach wurde die Lust des Volkes so gross, dass tausend Stimmen das Lied sangen. Der Geiger spielte mit der grössten Begeisterung. Plötzlich aber legte er die Geige in des Alten Hand, nahm seinen Hut, nickte ihm freundlich zu, und ehe der alte Mann ein : „Gott vergelt's!“ und ein : „Dank' schön!“ sagen konnte, war er verschwunden. Der Gesang verstummte, als das Lied zu Ende war.

Wer war das ? fragte das Volk gegen den Invaliden anstürmend. „Ich weiss es nicht,“ erwiderte der alte Mann, „aber Gott hat ihn mir zu Hülfe gesandt ; denn ich hätte ohne ihn heute hungern müssen.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

The French and Austrian armies had occupied the country, and the peasants were obliged to support them. After a great battle the French were driven back into the town, which they held for many months. The Austrian troops surrounded it, and prevented any provisions from being brought in. We suffered dreadfully. All day long the killed and wounded were carried past our windows. We could do so little to help them.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Richard III as he appears (a) to himself, (b) to others.
2. The contrast between Swift and Addison.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. WEBB.

1. A bar rests in a vertical plane with one end against a smooth vertical wall and the other on a rough horizontal floor.

Draw a diagram showing the directions of the three forces acting on the body. The normal reaction and the friction of the floor are to be compounded and considered as one force.

(a) What angle in your figure must be greater than the angle of friction for equilibrium to be possible?

2. Prove that two couples in one plane of equal but opposite moments equilibrate however they be situated.

3. What is the Principle of Work in reference to machines? Verify this principle in the case of the first system of pulleys (with weights of pulleys negligible).

4. Describe Atwood's machine, and explain how it is used to find the value of g .

5. What is the parallelogram of velocities? What is meant by the velocity of one body A relative to another moving body B ?

Explain by these principles why you slope your umbrella in front of you when walking quickly through rain.

6. An inclined plane is 25 feet long, rises 3 in 5, and is rough ($\mu = \frac{1}{2}$). A particle projected up the plane from the bottom just reaches the top. How long does it take?

7. An alloy of copper (s.g. 9) and of lead (s.g. 11.5) weighs 10 lbs. in air and 9 lbs. in water. Find how much copper is in it. Work from first principles, or, if you use a formula, prove it.

8. A cylindrical diving-bell whose height is 12 feet is let down till the water rises 4 feet inside it. Find the depth of the bell if the height of the water-barometer at the surface is 34 feet.

9. A bright point is before a concave spherical mirror. What rays are of importance in forming the image? Prove the rule for getting the position of the image.

10. Give a description of the refracting astronomical telescope, pointing out the respective uses of the two lenses.

GREEK.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

ἐπισταμένοις δ' ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν. τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶόν τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ

στρατηγῷ (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδ' ὀπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχοντες, ὃ τοῖς πολεμίοις πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη, ἀφ' ὧν ἔχοντες ἤλθομεν, τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίγνεσθαι· αἱ γὰρ νῦν οὖσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὀρώντα ἐν ᾧ τε ἐσμέν, καὶ ὑμῶν μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρήσαι, διαπεπολεμήσεται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.—THUCYDIDES.

Parse—κωλύσαι, ἄρξαι, ἤλθομεν, ἐπιβοηθούντων, διαπεπολεμήσεται.

1. What are the meanings of—ἀκροβολισμός, μυριοφόρος, ἡ εἰκοστή, ἀντήριδες, παιωνισμός, ἐλῶδες, καταβυρσοῦν?

2. Where was Mycalessus, and what happened there?

LATIN.

MR. MOONEY.

[A.]

[All Candidates are to attempt EITHER the Unprescribed Passage OR the Composition.]

Unprescribed Passage.

Translate:—

Funerum nulla ambitio: id solum observatur ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis cumentur. Struem rogi nec vestibis nec odoribus cumulant: sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equis adicitur. Sepulcrum caespes erigit: monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem ut gravem defunctis aspernantur. Lamenta ac lacrimas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. Feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse.

For Latin Composition.

The principal officers were entertained by Caesar, who professed, in the warmest language of friendship, his desire and his inability to reward, according to their deserts, the brave companions of his victories. They retired from the feast, full of grief and perplexity; and lamented the hardship of their fate, which tore them from their beloved general and their native country.

[B.]

Translate:—

Bona fortunaeque in tributum, ager atque annus in frumentum, corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conteruntur. Nata servituti mancipia semel veneunt, atque ultro a dominis aluntur: Britannia servitutem suam cotidie emit, cotidie pascit. Ac sicut in familia recentissimus quisque servorum etiam conservis ludibrio est, sic in hoc orbis terrarum vetere famulatu novi nos et viles in excidium petimur.

1. Give the principal parts of *alo, contero, venco, pusco, emo*.
What is the construction of *ludibrio*?
2. Give the meanings of *indago, contubernium, venundare, vesci*.
What is the Latin for 'pearl'?
3. '*Quamquam . . . Nerva Caesar res olim dissociabiles, miscuerit.*'
Explain.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

Les troupes royales, composées pourtant de soldats amis, n'étaient ni plus disciplinées ni plus clémentes. Les procès-verbaux en font foi. On ne se contente pas de piétiner les terres et de ravager les emblaves, sans indemnité; on force les maisons et les celliers, on tarit les caves, on emporte les pains et les fourrages, on détruit les ruches, on enlève ou on brise les meubles, on vide les armoires, on massacre les bestiaux et les volailles, on tue ou on effraye les habitants et on les réduit à s'enfuir aux bois. Dans le doyenné d'Arcis, à Etrelles, à Saint-Etienne-sous-Barbaise, à Boulages, à Saint-Dulph, à Charny, partout enfin, ce sont les mêmes exactions, presque toujours accompagnées de violences. On lève des contributions générales sur les villages; on exige, en outre, des habitants les plus aisés des rançons particulières. Dans le petit et pauvre pays de Courcemain les soldats se font donner jusqu'à 300 livres, une première fois, et 200 livres, une autre fois, pour leurs 'ustensiles.' Ustensiles, d'après le dictionnaire de Trévoux, se dit ordinairement en termes de guerre pour signifier les meubles que les habitants sont obligés de fournir aux soldats qu'ils logent, qui sont, un lit avec des draps, un pot, un verre et une écuelle.

Or,

Der Geiger J. P. Salomon, ein geborner Bonner, der Haydn's Quartette schon früh gespielt hatte, und jetst im Londoner Musikleben von einer ausgezeichneten Stellung war, trat eines Abends in Haydn's Zimmer und sagte kurz: „Ich bin Salomon aus London, und komme Sie abzuholen; morgen werden wir einen Accord schliessen.“ Haydn äusserte im ersten Augenblick allerhand Bedenken; die Unkenntniss fremder Sprachen, die Unerfahrenheit im Reisen, sein Alter. Allein Salomon's Vorschläge waren so glänzend, dass er schwankend wurde. Allerdings, 5000 Gulden und der Verkauf der Compositionen waren etwas für den, in knappen Verhältnissen zum Alter herangelebten, einfachen Musiker. So lässt er denn seine Einwilligung von des jungen Fürsten Esterhazy Erlaubniss abhängen, und achtet ferner nicht auf fremde Abratungen.

Der Fürst versagt die Erlaubniss nicht und schiesst sogar Reisegeld vor. Haydn verkauft also sein kleines Haus zu Eisenstadt, nimmt die 500 Gulden, die er sich erspart hat, und bereitet sich zu der Reise, die seinen Weltruhm begründen sollte.

Es war am 15. Dezember 1790. Seine Reise und die Ankunft in London beschreibt Haydn selbst einer Freundin in Wien. Er blieb während der ganzen Überfahrt auf Deck, um das „ungeheure Tier,“ das Meer, sattsam zu betrachten. Ebenso versenkt er sich sogleich in die „unendlich grosse Stadt London, welche wegen ihrer verschiedenen Schönheiten und Wunderdinge in Erstaunen versetzt.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

[*You must not leave blanks. Find an approximate equivalent.*]

Desmarest received Michel coldly, and did not even invite him to sit down. However, when the vicar told him that he had just left the minister after chatting with him for half an hour, that citizen guessed that Fouché and Michel were old friends. ‘The minister seldom makes a mistake when he judges a man,’ said he, ‘and, since he asks me to pay you twenty francs a day, he does not doubt your cleverness and zeal.’ ‘I can answer for the latter,’ replied Michel, ‘and I am longing to know whether I shall have to do with you or with him.’ Desmarest explained to him that, as Fouché had said nothing definite, he would like him to return the following Monday; in the meanwhile he could wander about the town, and dine at the best restaurants. He also handed him an order for the cashier, who paid him a fortnight’s salary in advance, although the worthy vicar did not wish to take the money before having done anything.

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Mill mentions three cases of ‘apparent’ inferences? Why does he say they are ‘apparent, not real’?

2. What does he mean by Induction?

Why does he allow that it is real inference?

What does he mean by Ratiocination?

Why does he deny that it is real inference?

3. How does Mill distinguish between Deductive Science and Experimental Science?

The opposition is not between Deductive and Inductive?

4. ‘The peculiar accuracy supposed to be characteristic of the first principles of geometry’ is fictitious. Explain.

Whence does geometry derive the ‘peculiar certainty supposed to distinguish it’?

5. What is the ‘principle implied in the very statement of what Induction is’?

How is this principle proved, according to Mill?

6. What does Mill mean by cause?

Why would it be incorrect to say, e.g., that the cause of a man’s death was that his foot slipped on the ladder?

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define *compressibility*, and describe how to measure the compressibility of a gas.
2. Describe a method of determining accurately the coefficient of linear expansion of a solid for rise in temperature.
3. Explain how you would prove that at a certain temperature water has a maximum density, and describe a method of determining this temperature.
4. Define the *latent heat* of water, and describe how to determine its value.
5. Describe some freezing mixtures, and explain the cooling effect produced by them.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Write the formulae for nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, and nitrogen peroxide. How are these compounds prepared? Describe their properties.
2. What volume of ammonia, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by heating 10.7 grams of ammonium chloride with excess of lime?

$$[N = 14 ; Cl = 35.5.]$$

3. Explain what is meant by (a) the equivalent, (b) the atomic weight, (c) the valency of an element? Give the respective values for oxygen, nitrogen, and chlorine.
4. How may hydrogen peroxide be prepared? Describe its characteristic properties, and explain its action on (a) lead sulphide, (b) silver oxide.
5. How would you prepare (a) hydrogen, (b) nitrogen from ammonia?

HISTORY.

MR. CURTIS.

[Select THREE questions.]

1. Trace in full the career of Theodoric or Clovis.
2. Give an estimate of the work of these Popes :—Leo the Great, Gregory the Great, Gregory VII.
3. What were the general results of the Crusades?

4. Write on :—

Peasant discontent in the fourteenth century.

Henry V's motives for resuming war with France.

Medieval Universities.

The history of any great Italian city from 1100 to 1500 A.D.

[*Not more than two.*]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Defects and shortcomings of the English Constitution.
2. Dr. Johnson in private life.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the declination of a star, if its meridian distance from the nadir is $104^{\circ} 29' 31''$ when observed from a place whose latitude is $59^{\circ} 37' 28''$.

2. Find the latitudes and longitudes of two places on the Earth, at which the meridian altitude of the Sun shall be 30° , at 4 h. 30 m. a.m. apparent Greenwich time, when the declination of the Sun is 20° N.

3. Assuming that a ray of light in reaching the Earth passes through horizontal strata of air of different densities, prove that it is bent through an angle equal to $K \tan z$, where K is a constant and z the zenith distance.

4. What is the cause of seasons on the Earth? How should its motion be modified in order that there should be no seasons?

5. Assuming the diameter of the Earth to be 7926 miles, find the diameter of Mercury, assuming his greatest horizontal parallax to be $17''$, and his greatest apparent diameter to be $12''.9$.

6. In connection with the satellites of Jupiter there can be *eclipses*, *occultations*, *transits*, and *transits of their shadows*. Explain?

7. Why are there more eclipses of the Sun than of the moon? Why at a given place are there more eclipses of the Moon visible than eclipses of the Sun?

8. Show how to describe an ellipse, and explain what is meant by its major and minor axes, and its eccentricity; and find the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, assuming the greatest and least apparent diameters of the Sun to be $32' 36''$ and $31' 32''$ respectively.

9. The equation of time exists from two different causes. Explain the causes, and state the parts of a year during which its value owing to each cause is positive or negative.

10. When it is 5 a.m. mean time at a place A whose longitude is 9h. W., what is the mean time at the same moment at a place B whose longitude is 7h. E.; and what is the sidereal time at the same moment at each place, if the right ascension of the mean Sun is 20h.?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that the work done in raising a system of masses through given heights is equal to the work done in raising a mass equal to the sum of the masses through the height through which the c.g. of the system is raised.

2. What horizontal force will make a mass of 130 lb. move up a rough plane inclined at $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{5}$ to the horizontal if the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$?

3. A train of mass 200 tons, moving at 60 ft. a second, has its steam shut off and is brought to rest within 1800 ft. by a constant resistance: what is the magnitude of the resistance?

4. A mass of 10 lb. lying on a rough horizontal table is connected by a string with a mass of 20 lb. hanging vertically, and motion is allowed to take place: if the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$, find the acceleration.

5. Explain why an object in water looked at from above the surface seems nearer than it really is.

6. Prove the relation between the distances of an object and its image from a lens.

7. Describe some form of telescope, and show how the magnification may be measured.

8. Explain what is meant by the pressure at a point in a liquid, and prove that the surface of a liquid at rest under gravity is horizontal, the pressure at all points of the surface being assumed to be the same.

9. A rod floats partly immersed in water, and is attached by a string to a point above the surface of the water: prove that the string is vertical, even though the rod may be inclined to the vertical.

10. One ton of metal of sp. gr. 8 is raised from the sea by means of a block of wood of sp. gr. 5 to which it is attached: what mass of wood is required, and what is the tension of the connecting rope?

GREEK.

MR. SMYLY.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

(α) ἔτι ὥς καὶ πρότερον εἵπομεν, πᾶσα ψυχὴς ἔξις, ὅφ' οἷων πέφυκε γίνεσθαι χείρων καὶ βελτίων, πρὸς ταῦτα καὶ περὶ ταῦτα τὴν φύσιν ἔχει· δι' ἡδονὰς δὲ καὶ λύπας φαῦλαι γίνονται, τῷ διώκειν ταύτας καὶ φεύγειν, ἢ ἂς μὴ δεῖ ἢ ὅτε οὐ δεῖ ἢ ὥς οὐ δεῖ ἢ ὁσαχῶς ἄλλως ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου διορίζεται τὰ τοιαῦτα. διὰ καὶ ὀρίζονται τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀπαθείας τινὰς καὶ ἡρεμίας· οὐκ εὖ δὲ, ὅτι ἀπλῶς λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὥς δεῖ καὶ ὥς οὐ δεῖ, καὶ ὅτε, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα προστίθεται.

Parso—πέφυκε, ὀρίζονται, προστίθεται.

(β) ἐν παντὶ δὴ συνεχεῖ καὶ διαιρετῷ ἔστι λαβεῖν τὸ μὲν πλεῖον, τὸ δ' ἔλαττον, τὸ δ' ἴσον, καὶ ταῦτα ἢ κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἢ πρὸς ἡμᾶς· τὸ δ' ἴσον μέσον τι ὑπερβολῆς καὶ ἐλλείψεως. λέγω δὲ τοῦ μὲν πράγματος μέσον τὸ ἴσον ἀπέχον ἀφ' ἑκατέρου τῶν ἄκρων, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἐν καὶ ταὐτὴν πᾶσιν, πρὸς ἡμᾶς δὲ ὃ μῆτε πλεονάζει μῆτε ἐλλείπει. τοῦτο δ' οὐχ ἐν, οὐδὲ

ταῦτὸν πᾶσιν ὁλον εἶ τὰ δέκα πολλὰ τὰ δὲ δύο ὀλίγα, τὰ ἐξ μέσα λαμβάνουσι κατὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα· Ἰσφ γὰρ ὑπερέχει τε καὶ ὑπερέχεται, τοῦτο δὲ μέσον ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀριθμητικὴν ἀναλογίαν. τὸ δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς οὐχ οὕτω ληπτέον· οὐ γὰρ εἴ τῷ δέκα μυαῖ φαγεῖν πολὺ δύο δὲ ὀλίγον, ὁ ἀλείπτῃς ἐξ μνᾶς προστάξει· ἔστι γὰρ Ἰσως καὶ τοῦτο πολὺ τῷ ληψομένῳ ἢ ὀλίγον· Μίλωνι μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγον, τῷ δὲ ἀρχομένῳ τῶν γυμνασίων πολὺ. ὁμοίως ἐπὶ δρόμου καὶ πάλης. οὕτω δὲ πᾶς ἐπιστήμων τὴν ὑπερβολὴν μὲν καὶ τὴν ἔλλειψιν φεύγει, τὸ δὲ μέσον ζητεῖ καὶ τοῦθ' αἰρεῖται, μέσον δὲ οὐ τὸ τοῦ πράγματος ἀλλὰ τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.

Parse—*συνεχεῖ, ἀπέχον, ὑπερέχει, ληπτέον, προστάζει.*

1. How does Aristotle illustrate the statement: οὐθὲν γὰρ τῶν φύσει ὄντων ἄλλως ἐθίζεται?

2. ἡ γὰρ ὀρθὴ παιδεία αὕτη ἐστίν. What is it?

3. Translate and explain:—

τὸ γὰρ κακὸν τοῦ ἀπείρου τὸ δ' ἀγαθὸν τοῦ πεπερασμένου.

4. What quotation does Aristotle make from Homer, and how does he apply it? What mistake does he make in connection with this quotation?

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

λέγεται δὲ ποτε κριοῦ μονόκερω κεφαλὴν ἐξ ἀγροῦ τῷ Περικλεῖ κομισθῆναι, καὶ Λάμπωνα μὲν τὸν μάντιν, ὡς εἶδε τὸ κέρας ἰσχυρὸν καὶ στερεὸν ἐκ μέσου τοῦ μετώπου πεφυκός, εἰπεῖν ὅτι δυεῖν οὐσῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει δυναστειῶν, τῆς Θουκυδίδου καὶ Περικλέους, εἰς ἓνα περιστήσεται τὸ κράτος παρ' ᾧ γένοιτο τὸ σημεῖον· τὸν δ' Ἀναξαγόραν τοῦ κρανίου διακοπέντος ἐπιδείξει τὸν ἐγκέφαλον οὐ πεπληρωκότα τὴν βάσιν, ἀλλ' ὁδὺν ὥσπερ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ παντὸς ἀγγείου συνωλισθηκότα κατὰ τὸν τόπον ἐκεῖνον, ὅθεν ἡ ρίζα τοῦ κέρατος εἶχε τὴν ἀρχήν. καὶ τότε μὲν θαυμασθῆναι τὸν Ἀναξαγόραν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων, ὀλίγῳ δ' ὕστερον τὸν Λάμπωνα, τοῦ μὲν Θουκυδίδου καταλυθέντος, τῶν δὲ τοῦ δήμου πραγμάτων ὁμαλῶς ἀπάντων ὑπὸ τῷ Περικλεῖ γενομένων. ἐκώλυε δ' οὐδέν, οἶμαι, καὶ τὸν φυσικὸν ἐπιτυχάνειν καὶ τὸν μάντιν, τοῦ μὲν τὴν αἰτίαν, τοῦ δὲ τὸ τέλος καλῶς ἐκλαμβάνοντος· ὑπέκειτο γὰρ τῷ μὲν, ἐκ τίνων γέγονε καὶ πῶς πέφυκε θεωρῆσαι, τῷ δέ, πρὸς τί γέγονε καὶ τί σημαίνει προεῖπειν. οἱ δὲ τῆς αἰτίας τῆς εὑρεσιν ἀναίρεσιν εἶναι τοῦ σημείου λέγοντες οὐκ ἐπινοοῦσιν ἅμα τοῖς θείοις καὶ τὰ τεχνητὰ τῶν συμβόλων ἀθετοῦντες, ψόφους τε δίσκων καὶ φῶτα πυρσῶν καὶ γνωμόνων ἀποσκιασμούς· ὦν ἕκαστον αἰτία τινὶ καὶ κατασκευῇ σημεῖον εἶναι τινος πεποιήται.

—PLUTARCH.

Parse—*κομισθῆναι, πεφυκός, δυεῖν, ἐπιδείξει, πεπληρωκότα, καταλυθέντος.*

1. What are the meanings of: *σχινοκέφαλος, δοξοκοπεῖν, σάμαινα, λευκὴ ἡμέρα?*

Give a short account of the contexts in which they occur.

2. Who was nicknamed *Noûs*, and why?

3. How, according to Plutarch, did Pericles justify himself when charged with employing the tribute-money for beautifying Athens?

4. Explain :—ὁ εἰς τὴν γένεσιν τῷ πόνῳ προδανισθῆις χρόνος ἐν τῇ σωτηρίᾳ τοῦ γενομένου τὴν ἰσχὺν ἀποδίδωσιν.

(For Degree Candidates.)

Translate :—

τῆς δὲ κακῆς τε καὶ αἰσχροῦ παιδείας ἐν πόλει ἄρα μή τι μείζον ἔξεις λαβεῖν τεκμήριον ἢ τὸ δεῖσθαι ἰατρῶν καὶ δικαστῶν ἄκρων μὴ μόνον τοὺς φαύλους τε καὶ χειροτέχνους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν ἐλευθέρῳ σχήματι προσποιουμένους τεθράφθαι; ἢ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν δοκεῖ καὶ ἀπαιδευσίας μέγα τεκμήριον τὸ ἐπακτῷ παρ' ἄλλων, ὡς δεσποτῶν τε καὶ κριτῶν, τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρήσθαι καὶ ἀπορίᾳ οἰκείων; Πάντων μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, αἰσχιστον. ἢ δοκεῖ σοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τούτου αἰσχίον εἶναι τοῦτο, ὅταν τις μὴ μόνον τὸ πολὺ τοῦ βίου ἐν δικαστηρίοις φεύγων τε καὶ διώκων κατατρίβηται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὸ ἀπειροκαλίας ἐπ' αὐτῷ δὴ τούτῳ πεισθῇ καλλωπίζεσθαι, ὡς δεινὸς ὢν περὶ τὸ ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἱκανὸς πάσας μὲν στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι, πάσας δὲ διεξόδους διεξεληθὼν ἀποστραφῆναι λυγίζομενος, ὥστε μὴ παρασχεῖν δίκην, καὶ ταῦτα σμικρῶν τε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀξίων ἕνεκα, ἀγνοῶν ὅσῳ κάλλιον καὶ ἁμεινὸν τὸ παρασκευάζειν τὸν βίον αὐτῷ μηδὲν δεῖσθαι νυστάζοντος δικαστοῦ; Οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτ' ἔφη, ἐκείνου ἔτι αἰσχίον.—PLATO.

Parse—δεῖσθαι, τεθράφθαι, κατατρίβηται, ἀποστραφῆναι, παρασχεῖν.

1. Give the meaning of—ἀλίβας, ἔνεροι, ἐπαροῖ, ψεῦσμα Φοινικικόν.

2. What are Plato's views with regard to (a) Truth, (b) Dramatic and Lyric Poetry, (c) Music?

LATIN.

MR. MOONEY.

[A.]

[ALL Candidates are to attempt EITHER the Unprescribed Passage or the Composition.]

Unprescribed Passage.

Nullum igitur vitium tætrius est, ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio, quam avaritia, præsertim in principibus et rem publicam gubernantibus. Habere enim quaestui rem publicam non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium. Itaque, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia nisi avaritia esse perituram, id videtur non solum Lacedæmonis, sed etiam omnibus opulentis populis prædixisse. Nulla autem re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui rei publicæ præsent, quam abstinentia et continentia.—CICERO.

For Latin Composition.

And among those who are the most richly endowed by Nature, and accomplished by their own Industry, how few are there whose Virtues are not obscured by the Ignorance, Prejudice or Envy of their Beholders? Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. Others are apt to attribute them to some false End or Intention; and others purposely misrepresent or put a wrong Interpretation on them.

[B.]

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

Pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, quae nec vi nec dolo malo, ut praetores solent, facta sint.—Si quis medicamentum cuiquam dederit ad aquam intercutem pepigeritque, si eo medicamento sanus factus esset, ne illo medicamento umquam postea uteretur, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit et annis aliquot post inciderit in eundem morbum nec ab eo, quicum pepigerat, impetret ut iterum eo liceat uti, quid faciendum sit. Cum sit is inhumanus, qui non concedat, nec ei quicquam fiat iniuriae, vitae et saluti consulendum—CICERO.

1. Parse fully—*intercutem, pepigerit, cuiquam, quicum.*Distinguish *consulo te, consulo tibi.*2. Explain—*sestertium miliens; ius fetiale; tergiversari; locupletiores auctores; aleator; stare conventis; mancipiorum venditio.*

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur,
Mutuaeque inter se laeti convivia curant;
Invitat genialis hiemps curasque resolvit:
Ceum pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae
Puppibus et laeti nautae inposuere coronas.
Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus
Et lauri bacas oleamque cruentaque myrta;
Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis,
Anritosque sequi lepores; tum figere dammas
Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae,
Cum nix alta iacet, glaciem cum flumina trudent.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the principal parts of *figo, torqueo, stringo.*

Decline the Latin word for 'honey.'

2. Explain—*gutta, squama, saburra, mussare, favus, racemus, vellus, fucus, limus, petulcus.*

(For Degree Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

Fuge, quo descendere gestis.
 Non erit emissio reditus tibi. 'Quid miser egi?
 Quid volui?' dices, ubi quis te laeserit; et scis
 In breve te cogi, quum plenus languet amator.
 Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
 Carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas;
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
 Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
 Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

HORACE.

1. Where were Utica, Ilerda, Delphi, Mytilene, Paros?

2. Explain—*occupet extremum scabies; fungar vice cotis; peruncti
 facibus ora; aulaea manere; regale nomisma; Actia pugna; vescere
 sodes.*

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either—

Au fond, l'enfant s'imagine d'abord que le monde a toujours marché comme il va; il faut du temps et de la réflexion pour qu'il arrive à différencier les époques et les pays; mais, ce résultat obtenu, il est loin encore de différencier les hommes eux-mêmes. Il est persuadé que Charlemagne a vécu dans une civilisation qui ne ressemble pas à la nôtre, mais son aspect extérieur, son costume, ses habitudes physiques, intellectuelles, morales, tout cela ne lui paraît pas intéressant à noter, parce qu'il n'en voit pas l'utilité immédiate. Il se figure Charlemagne un peu comme Louis-Philippe; il imagine un type de roi, toujours le même depuis le début de notre histoire, et il voit ce type sous les traits du roi légendaire des fées, des assiettes à dessert ou des cartes à jouer. De là non seulement la banalité, la platitude, mais, ce qui est plus grave, les erreurs matérielles les plus grossières. On a signalé des devoirs où les élèves dépeignent Clovis comme un guerrier bardé de fer et resplendissant dans un costume d'opéra-comique. Tintoret montrait les Juifs au passage de la mer Rouge avec des fusils et des mousquets: ces Juifs-là devaient être bien modernes par la physionomie et les propos; et pour le cavalier polonais que Rembrandt plaçait à côté de la croix, il n'avait rien de Romain, en admettant qu'il fût digne de l'être.

Or—

Als er weiterging, suchte er wieder gemässiger zu reden, allein seine Missstimmung klang noch immer durch. Er sprach kurz, hastig, hingeworfen, die gleichgültigsten Sachen mit einer leidenschaftlichen

Schnelle, ja wenn er gütig sein wollte, klang es immer noch, als sei er zornig. Ich habe kaum eine so rohe, ungezähmte Stimme gehört als die seinige.

Seine Augen waren dunkel umwölbt, auf die Erde vor sich nieder geheftet, und streiften nur ruckweise und scharf über die Anwesenden hin. Wenn er lächelte, so lächelte bloss der Mund mit einem Theile der Backen; unbeweglich finster blieben Stirn und Augen. Zwang er, wie ich späterhin wohl gesehen habe, auch diese, so bekam sein Gesicht einen noch verzerrtern Ausdruck. Diese Verbindung von Lächeln und Ernst hatte etwas furchtbar Abschreckendes. Ich weiss nicht, was ich von den Leuten denken soll, die in diesem Gesicht Anmut und seine Freundlichkeit einnehmend gefunden haben. Waren doch seine Züge, bei unlängbarer plastischer Schönheit, wie Marmor hart und streng, jedem Vertrauen fremd, jeder Herzlichkeit unfähig.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The next day our travellers left Soissons. The money was returned to the notary, but the pistols were given to Dumas as a memento of his courage. On the 21st of March a courier arrived at Villers-Cotterets. Everyone hastened to hear the news. 'Gentlemen,' said the man, 'his Majesty the Emperor entered Paris yesterday. I am going to La Fère with an order to set the brothers Lallemand at liberty.' The same day a carriage passed through the town, coming from La Fère. Opposite the hatter's shop the window was let down and the face of General Lallemand appeared. 'Well, madam,' he cried to the woman who had insulted him, 'we are safe and sound!' Twenty-seven years later Dumas was dining with the Duc Decazes. General Lallemand was one of the guests. After dinner Dumas went up to the general and asked him whether he remembered the 14th of March, 1815.

ETHICS AND PSYCHOLOGY.

DR. GOLIGHER.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Describe the evolution of the individual consciousness, and set forth the characteristics of each stage from the beginning of conscious life to its end.
2. Show, by analysis of some simple forms of feeling, the relation between the feeling-elements and the ideas combined with them.
3. Write a short essay dealing with the psychological genesis of sympathy.
4. Explain the action of the law of relativity in the sphere of feeling. Consider in this connexion Schopenhauer's theory of the *Wille zum Leben*.
5. Illustrate the reaction of will upon feeling.
6. State and criticize Spencer's application of the evolution hypothesis to Psychology.

(For Degree Candidates.)

7. Write a short essay sketching the general nature of the development of the moral judgment.

8. Explain and discuss the problem, whether the moral judgment is concerned with motives or with intentions.

[Degree candidates should also answer FOUR of the questions numbered 9-14.]

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

9. What does Mr. Rogers call 'the main problem of Ethics'? Why is its solution difficult?

10. Set forth Aristotle's view of the ideal life.

11. Distinguish Naturalism from Intuitionism, and give some account of the forms which the latter took in English Philosophy.

12. Point out the chief defects in Kant's ethical system.

13. Write a short criticism of Spencer's Ethics.

14. In what respects, if any, has modern ethical philosophy made an advance upon the views of Plato and Aristotle?

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe experiments illustrative of diffusion, and explain what conclusions may be drawn from them.

2. Explain the difference between the conductivity for heat of a substance and its diffusivity of temperature, describing illustrative experiments.

3. Describe the slide-valve of the steam-engine, and explain how it is worked.

4. State and explain Ohm's Law, and describe how it is used in the comparison of two resistances.

5. Write a note on spectrum analysis, and describe a spectrometer for observing the spectrum of a given source of light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. The elements phosphorus and nitrogen are chemically closely related to each other. Give reasons for this statement.

2. Write the structural formulae for acetaldehyde and acetone. By what tests may each of these substances be identified?

3. What volume of sulphur dioxide, measured (a) at 0° C. and 760 mm., (b) at 12° C. and 780 mm., would be obtained by heating 6 grams of copper with excess of strong sulphuric acid?

$$[\text{Cu} = 63; \text{S} = 32; \text{O} = 16.]$$

4. Describe the chemical changes which take place in the production of ethyl alcohol from (a) grape-sugar, (b) cane-sugar, (c) starch.

5. What is the chief source of mercury, and how is the metal obtained from its ore? How would you distinguish between mercurous chloride and mercuric chloride?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. State the chief advantages that result from the adoption of large-scale production. What special considerations arise in dealing with the merits of large-scale production in agriculture?

2. Estimate the influence of law and custom on the distribution of (a) wealth, (b) income. Explain carefully the meaning that you give to the term 'distribution.'

3. How does the introduction of labour-saving machinery tend to affect the economic position of the labourers? Show the importance of the question of *time* in this matter.

4. 'The Cabinet legislates with the advice and consent of Parliament.' Comment on this view of the existing mode of legislation in Great Britain.

5. In what continental countries is parliamentary government to be found? Notice some of the differences between these governments and the parliamentary government of England.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

6. Give a clear account of the constituent elements of the House of Lords. Show how the powers of the Peers in respect to financial matters have been limited.

7. Contrast the position of the American President with that of the British Prime Minister.

8. 'It has been the destiny of the government of the East India Company to suggest the true theory of the government of a semi-barbarous dependency by a civilized country.'

Explain this statement fully.

9. Point out concisely the functions of Trade Unions. Trace the development of these bodies, and consider their influence on the regulation of wages.

10. Distinguish between 'interest on loanable *capital* and interest on loanable *money*.' In what ways are the two forms of interest connected?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

11. Explain the statement that 'normal price depends on cost of production.' What are the chief elements in cost of production?

12. How far is it true to say that profits tend to a minimum? Notice some of the results of a state of minimum profits.

13. Discuss the effects of a general tax on 'land values,' explaining the meaning that you give to the term 'land value.'

14. Under what conditions is 'kingly government, free from the control of representative institutions,' the best form of polity?

Give historical illustrations.

15. Specify the essential institutions under complete federalism. What powers should be granted to a federal government?

EDUCATION.

MR. HENRY.

[*Answer FOUR questions.*]

1. 'The acceptance of Weismann's hypothesis manifestly increases the educator's responsibilities.' Explain this statement.

2. Analyze, following Bagley, the social efficiency aim. How far (a) does it appeal to you, (b) is it likely to influence the normal adolescent?

3. Estimate the value of the experimental evidence adduced by Bagley to disprove the possibility of generalized habit. What is his own solution of the question?

4. What explanations have been offered of the play instinct? How was this instinct made use of by Froebel?

5. What do you regard as the most essential point in Herbart's psychology?

6. Examine briefly the position that knowledge can be its own end.

7. Explain, with illustrations, Adams' attitude towards formal training.

8. 'Health is the most important thing. A knowledge of physiology is conducive to health. Therefore physiology should be the core of the curriculum.' Criticize briefly this argument.

9. Describe in detail and indicate the educational value of a piece of the Montessori didactic material.

10. Sketch the training of a medieval knight, and point out its influence on modern education.

11. Outline the educational aims of Pestalozzi *or* Herbert Spencer.

12. What connexion have *three* of the following with education:—Cassiodorus, Averroes, Ascham, Rabelais, Jacotot, Thomas Arnold, T. H. Huxley?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

[Choose *one* subject.]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Franklin's Egoism.

2. The Realism and Pathos of Crabbe.

(*For Supplemental Degree.*)

1. The minor characters in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*.

2. 'England's greatness came unsought, and was largely thrust upon her by the events of history.'

Trinity Term, 1917.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. HENRY.

1. What is the smallest number which is exactly divisible by all whole numbers from 1 to 12?

2. State the rule for finding whether a given vulgar fraction will give rise to a terminating decimal fraction. Test by your rule

$$\frac{1}{512}, \quad \frac{1}{1875}.$$

3. A man whose taxable income is £850 pays £155 10s. 8d. in Income Tax. What rate in the pound is he charged?

4. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., and 1,000 oz. of water occupy 1 cubic foot. How many gallons of water can be held by a tank 24 ft. by 10 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.?

5. A train takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ secs. to pass a given point, while a train of the same length travelling in the opposite direction takes 4 secs. Find the time taken for the two trains to pass one another.

6. In a division sum the dividend was $x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 5$, the quotient $x - 4$, and the remainder 39. What was the divisor?

7. What is the difference between algebraic equations and identities? Illustrate by examples.

8. Find the factors of $x^4 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^4}$.

9. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 7x + 12}, \quad \frac{2}{x^2 - 4x + 3}, \quad \frac{3}{5x - x^2 - 4}.$$

10. A bill of £15 10s. was paid with half-crowns and florins, and 140 coins were used. How many were there of each kind of coin?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[Answer *five* questions.]

1. Note the changes made in the map of the world by the course of the war up to the present time.

What alterations would be made in Europe by distribution of territory according to the principle of nationality?

2. Write a short description of Asia from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf.

3. Note the countries which border on, and name any rivers which flow into, each of the following:—the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, Lake Constance, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Ontario.

4. Indicate, with approximate dates, the chief stages in the growth of the British Parliament.

5. Write a very short account of the successful revolutions in English history.

6. Name the chief wars in which England was engaged from 1700 to 1900.

7. Name and locate the chief industries in Ireland at present, and say what further extension is possible in your opinion.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

1. Brutus killed Caesar with a dagger.

2. The enemy, having been conquered, fled.

3. The enemy, having been conquered, Caesar led his army into winter quarters.

4. There is no doubt that virtue is preferable to vice.

5. He sent forward messengers to announce that he would arrive shortly.

6. He says that love of country is not praiseworthy.

7. Would that he might perish!

8. The truth must be told at all times.

9. Valour in the field is of no avail unless there is good counsel at home.

10. Regulus valued his honour more than his life.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR WATERHOUSE.

French.

1. Translate into English :—

Depuis deux jours, il marchait à l'aventure sous le lourd soleil, se reposant, la nuit, à l'abri d'une meule, et reprenant dès l'aube, sa course vagabonde. Sur le seuil des maisons, rien qu'à voir sa mine sauvage, sa barbe inculte, et les loques qui le couvraient, les femmes serraient leurs petits blottis contre leurs jupes. Dans les champs, lorsqu'il demandait du travail, prêt à toutes les besognes, on le repoussait durement. La tête un peu basse, et le bâton traînant, il repartait, résigné. Mais, quand, ayant fait quelques pas, il était sûr qu'on ne pouvait le voir, du revers de sa main, il essuyait de grosses larmes qui coulaient sur ses joues.

2. Translate into French :—

It was quite dark, and he could no longer see any light in the village. He sought and sought, but could not find the way. Finally he sat down to wait until the bell should strike one o'clock. But he never heard it strike again, although he waited until morning. Even when day had come he was unable to find the old village or the road which led thither. After he had given up the search, he met a forester who told him there was no such village in that region.

German.

1. Translate into English :—

Die Menschen vergessen nur zu leicht die Namen ihrer Wohlthäter; die Namen des Guten und Edlen, der für das Heil seiner Mitbürger gesorgt, finden wir selten im Munde der Völker, und ihr dickes Gedächtnis bewahrt nur die Namen ihrer Dränger und grausamen Kriegshelden. Der Baum der Menschheit vergisst des stillen Gärtners, der ihn gepflegt in der Kälte, getränkt in der Dürre und vor schädlichen Thieren geschützt hat; aber er bewahrt treulich die Namen, die man ihm in seine Rinde unbarmherzig eingeschnitten mit scharfem Stahl, und er überliefert sie in immer wachsender Grösse den spätesten Geschlechtern.

2. Translate into German the passage given for translation into French.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (1) Europe after the War.
- (2) My favourite Author.
- (3) The choice of a Career.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

MIDSUMMER.

ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT,

1. Find correct to two places of decimals the value of

$$\frac{(260.33 - 132.28 + 11.9)(15.1 - 12.2)}{(278.50 - 260.33)(57.0 - 15.1)}.$$

2. Find the value of
- $\cdot 68125$
- of £1 +
- $\cdot 375$
- of 13s. 4d. +
- $\cdot 605$
- of £3 2s. 6d.

3. If a kilogram equals 2.2 lbs., and an inch equals 2.54 cms., and a cubic centimetre of water weighs a gram, find to the first place of decimals the weight in pounds of a cubic foot of water.

4. Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 20 feet 4 inches long, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 13 feet 6 inches high with paper costing 8d. per square yard.

5. Find the cost of 17 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. at £2 7s. 8
- $\frac{3}{4}$
- d per cwt.

6. Find the simple interest on £640 for 3
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- years at 4
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- per cent. per annum.

7. Capital is invested half in 4 per cent. stock at 90 and half in 4
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- per cent. stock at par, and the resulting income is £805. Which is the more profitable investment, and what was the capital?

ALGEBRA.

MR. HENRY.

1. Simplify

$$a - [2b - \{3a - (4b - 5a - 5b - 4a) - 3b\} - 2a] - b.$$

2. Add the fractions

$$\frac{1}{(a+b)(a+c)}, \quad \frac{1}{(b+a)(b-c)}, \quad \frac{-1}{(c+a)(c-b)}.$$

3. Write at full length
- $(a-b)^4$
- .

Hence write down the fourth power of 999999.

4. What is meant by each of the following terms in algebra:—
-
- 'index,' 'identity,' 'binomial expression,' 'simultaneous equations'?

5. Solve

$$\frac{3x-4}{7} - \frac{6x-1}{14} + \frac{x^2+x+1}{3x^2+4x+5} + \frac{1}{6} = 0.$$

6. A number is doubled, 5 is added, the result is multiplied by 3, 7 is subtracted, and the remainder is increased by one-fifth, making 96. Find the original number.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[Answer the first TWO questions and FOUR of the rest.]

1. Explain as precisely as you can where these places are, and what is their peculiar importance or interest:—Alexandretta, Archangel, Heligoland, Kiel, Mombassa, the Pinsk marshes, the Gulf of Cattaro, Wilhelmshafen, Jassy, Vladivostok.

2. Give the dates of the following actions, name the parties engaged and their commanders, and describe concisely the results:—Aboukir Bay, Cape St. Vincent, Culloden, Dunbar, Fontenoy, Yorktown, Vittoria, Marston Moor, Sluys, Sedgemoor.

3. What was the origin of the House of Tudor? Give the names and regnal dates of the Tudor sovereigns.

4. Describe the steps by which Charles I was driven to attempt to govern without a Parliament.

How did his system break down?

5. Why is the War of the Spanish Succession so called? Why did England take part in it? How did it end?

6. Write a brief account of the relations between England and France from 1789 to 1802, indicating the lines taken by Pitt, Fox, and Burke respectively.

7. Sketch the career, general aims, and achievements of Lord Palmerston or of Daniel O'Connell.

8. Describe in words, with accompanying diagram, the course of the Euphrates and Tigris, marking the positions of Basra (Bassorah), Kut-el-Amara, Baghdad, and Mosul: and explain briefly the importance of Mesopotamia to England and to Germany.

9. What is the political constitution of Australia? Of what provinces does it consist? What are the chief towns and rivers of each? At what distance and in what direction do New Guinea and the Malay peninsula lie from the northernmost point of Australia?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. I said that the girl did not deserve to be punished so severely.

2. The mother was so far from loving her daughter that she actually hated her.

3. This woman was distinguished for cruelty and injustice, the foulest of vices.

4. It is said that Marcus died of fever on the 19th of June.

5. Sextus fled from Rome as quickly as possible, and arrived in Syracuse before his departure had been discovered.

6. Oswini was a man after Aidan's own heart. Once he gave a horse to Aidan to carry him on his journeys, but Aidan gave it away to the first beggar he met. 'Is that son of a mare,' answered Aidan to the reproaches of the king, 'worth more in your eyes than that son of God?' Oswini fell at the Bishop's feet, and entreated his pardon; whereupon Aidan wept and said, 'I am sure the king will not live long. I never till now saw a king humble.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

Le chef, qui s'appelait Œil-de-Loup, les reçut avec une cordialité sincère. Soko lui raconta ce qui était arrivé, et lui demanda s'il ne voulait point aider les trappeurs à attaquer les Pieds-Noirs. Œil-de-Loup consulta les vieillards, et, après une longue délibération, il fut décidé que les Nez-Percés combattraient à côté de leurs amis les Visages-Pâles; mais ils déclarèrent en même temps qu'il fallait attendre la nuit.

Pierre, qui craignait que ce retard n'empêchât de rejoindre les Pieds-Noirs, essaya de les faire changer de résolution, mais tous ses efforts furent inutiles.

— Mon frère ne persuadera point aux Peaux-Rouges de s'exposer à la mort sans nécessité, lui dit Soko; le jour, tous les coups portent, tandis que l'obscurité permet de surprendre l'ennemi. Le devoir du chef n'est pas seulement de vaincre, mais aussi de ménager ses guerriers.

Il fallut donc se résigner à attendre.

Or—

Früh am Morgen weckte den König ein grosses Geschrei.

„Der Vogel! sehet den Riesenvogel!“ schrien die Knechte im Schlosshof.

Der König trat hinaus und schaute empor. Da sass auf dem Dach ein seltsamer, ungeheurer Vogel, und blickte herab.

„Das ist Wieland, der Schmied!“ rief der König im grösstem Erstaunen.

„Ja, König,“ spottete Wieland, „ich bin es, Wieland der Schmied, der dein Land verlässt. Aber ehe ich fortgehe, will ich dir sagen, wie Wieland, der grösste Meister der Schmiedekunst, sich rächte für all das Böse, das du ihm zugefügt. Auf meiner Insel, hinter meinem Hause, liegen deine Söhne begraben. Aus ihren Schädeln, die ich mit Gold überzogen habe, trinkst du deinen Wein, und deine Tochter Bathildis, welche du mir einst zum Weibe gelobt, hat freiwillig das Wort ihres Vaters erfüllt. Heute nacht verliess sie deine Burg . . .“

„Du lügst!“ schrie der König.

Aber in diesem Augenblick kam eine Dienerin und berichtete, dass das Gemach der Königstochter leer sei.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The cat soon reached a beautiful castle which belonged to a giant. This giant was the richest giant that had ever been known. The cat knocked at the door of the castle. The door was opened. The cat asked if the giant was at home. He was admitted. The giant received him very politely and asked him to sit down. You all know the story. There is no need to tell it. In the end the cat, by flattering the giant, persuaded him to change himself into a mouse. Then he ate him.

 ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Summer Holidays.
2. The Production and Distribution of Food.
3. The Sea.
4. Socialism.
5. France and Frenchmen.

 JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

 GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Construct a regular pentagon whose area is equal to that of a square.

The side of the square is 2 inches long.

2. The radii of two circles are $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches respectively: construct a circle whose area is equal to the difference of their areas.

3. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram whose area shall be equal to that of a given triangle, and have an angle equal to a given angle.

4. Prove that in any triangle the square of a side subtending an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the other sides by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular drawn to that side from the opposite angle.

5. Show how to draw a tangent to a circle from an external point.

6. If from a point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle, and the other meets it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, be equal to the square of the line which meets it, the line which meets the circle touches it.

7. If any regular figure be inscribed in a circle, prove that the tangents to the circle at its vertices form another regular figure.

8. If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, prove that the two triangles are similar.

9. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. Prove that in equal circles, or in the same circle, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand have to one another.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{(a + b - c - d)^2 - (a - b + c - d)^2}{4(a - d)(b - c)}.$$

2. Solve

$$\sqrt{4x + 5} - \sqrt{4x - 11} = 2.$$

3. Find what t must be if $x = 2$ is a root of

$$2x^3 - tx^2 - x + t + 1 = 0.$$

When t has the required value, find the other roots.

4. Solve the equation for t :—

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

5. Define $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$, and prove directly from your definition that

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \times x^2 = x^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

6. How many minutes to four o'clock is it if three-quarters of an hour ago it was twice as many minutes past two?

7. Solve $4x^2 - 3xy + 4y^2 = 34$, $xy = 6$.

8. Find to the nearest whole number the value of

$$\frac{117}{67} + \frac{73}{17} + \frac{53}{7} + \frac{37}{3}.$$

9. In a battle 5 per cent. of a regiment are killed; of the remainder 20 per cent. are wounded; of the wounded 60 per cent. ultimately come back to duty. How many per cent. of its original number does the regiment then contain?

10. Find to the nearest penny the present worth of £100 due 2 years hence at 4 per cent. compound interest.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Define a 'radian,' and find the number of seconds in it.
2. Given $\tan A = \frac{5}{2}$, $\tan B = \frac{3}{4}$, find $\cos(A - B)$ and $\sin(A - B)$.
3. What are the usual conventions regarding signs of directions?
Express
 $\cos(90 + A)$, $\sin(180 - A)$, $\cos(180 - A)$, $\tan(180 + A)$, $\cos(360 - A)$.
in terms of the simple trigonometrical functions of A .
4. Assuming that the sines and cosines of all positive acute angles are positive, what would the conventions be if positive angles at the centre were measured clockwise from the lowest point of the circle?
5. Prove the formula for $\cos(A - B)$ in terms of the cosines and sines of A , B . State *clearly* the construction.
6. For a triangle prove the formulae $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$,
 $a : b = \sin A : \sin B$.
7. Express $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$, $\cos \frac{1}{2}A$ and Δ in terms of the sides.
8. The sides of a triangle are 91, 300, 323 : find the length of the perpendicular to the side 323 from the opposite vertex.
9. Simplify

$$\left(\sin \frac{A}{2} - \sin A + \sin \frac{3A}{2} \right) \div \left(\cos \frac{A}{2} - \cos A + \cos \frac{3A}{2} \right).$$

LATIN.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate into English: —

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
Eductum Egeriae lucis humentia circum
Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.
Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercae
Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
Aetheria et superas caeli venisse sub auras,
Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,
Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis
Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat,

Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum
 Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
 Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratīs
 Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum
 Et iuvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinīs.
 Filius ardentis haud setius aequore campi
 Exercebat equos curruque in bella ruebat.

- (a) Who is referred to as—*noverca*? *repertor medicinae*?
 (b) Mark the scansion of the line beginning—*Paeoniis*.
 (c) Mention some archaic forms which Virgil affects.
 (d) Parse:—*patiere*, *pressere*, *arserit*, *manūm*, *cornipedes*, *aclydes*,
resides, *explerit*, *detrusit*, *effudere*.

GREEK.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate:—

ὥς ἐφάμην, ὃ δέ μ' οἰμώζας ἡμείβετο μύθῳ·
 ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ με παλαίφατα θέσφαθ' ἱκάνει
 ἔσκε τις ἐνθάδε μάντις ἀνὴρ ἡὺς τε μέγας τε,
 Τηλεμος Εὐρυμίδης, ὃς μαντοσύνη ἐκέκαστο
 καὶ μαντευόμενος κατεγήρα Κυκλώπεσσιν·
 ὃς μοι ἔφη τὰδε πάντα τελευτήσεσθαι ὁπίσσω,
 χειρῶν ἐξ 'Οδυσῆος ἀμαρτήσεσθαι ὁπωπῆς.
 ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τινα φῶτα μέγαν καὶ καλὸν ἐδέγμην
 ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι, μεγάλην ἐπιδέμενον ἀλκὴν·
 νῦν δέ μ' ἔων ὀλίγος τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καὶ ἄκις
 ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἑδαμάσσατο οἶνον·
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρ' 'Οδυσσεῦ, ἵνα τοι παρ ξείνια θείω,
 πομπὴν δ' ὁτρύνω δόμεναι κλυτὸν ἐννοσίγαιον·
 τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμὶ, πατὴρ δ' ἐμὸς εὖχεται εἶναι.
 αὐτὸς δ', αἶ κ' ἐθέλῃς ἰήσεται, οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
 οὔτε θεῶν μακάρων οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

- (a) Parse:—*ἐκέκαστο*, *ἐδέγμην*, *ἐπιδέμενον*, *δόμεναι*, *ἐθέλῃς*.
 (b) Mention the chief characteristics of Homeric scansion.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

Caesar crossed the Rhine with the intention of punishing the German tribes who had been accustomed to make inroads into Gaul. His arms were everywhere successful, and he had almost succeeded in exterminating the Germans when he was informed that the Gauls inhabiting the district of Aquitaine had revolted. It afterwards appeared that their leaders had for a long time been carrying on treasonable negotiations with the Germans, and had been instigated by the latter to revolt. Meanwhile Caesar, leaving a small army to watch the Germans, hastened by forced marches to Aquitaine. The resistance of the rebels collapsed at his appearance.

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Les Thénardier ne chassèrent pas Cosette. Elle leur était utile de deux manières, ils s'étaient fait payer par la mère et ils s'étaient fait servir par l'enfant. Aussi quand la mère cessa tout à fait de payer, les Thénardier gardèrent Cosette. Elle leur remplaçait une servante. En cette qualité, c'était elle qui courait chercher de l'eau quand il en fallait. Aussi l'enfant, fort épouvantée d'aller à la source la nuit, avait-elle grand soin que l'eau ne manquât jamais à la maison.

L'eau était rare à Montfermeil. Il fallait aller la chercher assez loin.

Un soir de Noël plusieurs hommes étaient attablés et buvaient autour de quatre ou cinq chandelles dans la salle basse de l'auberge Thénardier.

La Thénardier surveillait le souper qui rôtissait devant un bon feu clair ; le mari Thénardier buvait avec ses hôtes et parlait politique.

Cosette était à sa place ordinaire, assise sous la table, près de la cheminée. Elle était en haillons, elle avait ses pieds nus dans des sabots, et elle tricotait à la lueur du feu des bas de laine destinés aux petites Thénardier.

2. Translate into French :—

One day the wife of the great painter, Meissonier, sent for the family doctor. On arriving he found the painter and his wife perfectly well, but was asked to give medicine to a little dog that was ill. At the end of the year the doctor sent in his bill without mentioning the dog. A few days after the lady met him in the street and said to him : ' Oh, doctor, you have forgotten your visit to our little dog. I am glad to say he is quite well : will you let me know how much we owe you ? ' ' Nothing, madam,' replied the doctor. But the lady insisted that she must pay something. ' Well, madam,' said he at length, ' the hinges of my garden gate are rusty : ask Monsieur Meissonier to be good enough to come one day and paint them.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The leading characters in *Marmion*.
2. Scott's descriptions of battle scenes.
3. De Quincey's descriptive powers.
4. The old coaching days.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

Theoretical.

1. Two parallelograms $ABCD$ and $ABEF$ have AB as a common side and their sides CD , EF lie in the same straight line. Prove that their areas are equal.

2. Prove that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference of the squares described on the two straight lines.

3. PT is the tangent from a point P to a circle, and PAB is a straight line drawn through P meeting the circle in the points A and B . Prove that $PT^2 = PA \cdot PB$.

4. If two triangles have their corresponding sides in the same ratio to one another, prove that their corresponding angles are equal.

5. If two equiangular parallelograms are equal in area, prove that the sides about equal angles in the two parallelograms are reciprocally proportional.

6. ABC is a triangle having the angle C a right angle, and CP is a perpendicular let fall from the vertex C on AB . If equilateral triangles are described on AB and AC , prove that the ratio of these triangles is equal to the ratio of AB to AP .

7. If the bisectors of the angle C of a triangle meet AB in the points P and Q respectively, prove that the ratio of AP to PB is equal to the ratio of AQ to BQ .

Practical.

8. AB is a straight line 2" in length. Find by a construction a point P in AB such that $AP^2 = AB \cdot PB$. Measure the lengths of AP and BP , and verify, approximately, that the required condition is satisfied.

9. Construct a triangle whose sides are 1.7", 2.2", and 2.4" in length. Describe the circles which, respectively, pass through its three vertices and touch its three sides internally, and measure the distance between their centres.

10. Find, by a construction, $\sqrt{2}$, as accurately as you can.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Divide $(2a + b)^3 - (a - b)^3$ by $a + 2b$.

2. Find to two decimal places the roots of

$$3x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$\frac{2}{3}(x-4) = \frac{1}{2}(y+1)$$

$$5y - 2x = 1.$$

4. What must
- k
- be in order that one solution of the equation

$$\frac{2k}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x+3} = k$$

may be $x = 5$?

5. Multiply
- $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{4}}$
- by
- $x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{4}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- .

6. I buy six more pounds of tea than there are pence in the price of 1 lb. What is the price, if my purchase costs £4 10s.?

7. Find the true present worth of £100 due
- $2\frac{1}{2}$
- years hence at 5 per cent. simple interest.

8. 30 per cent. of the candidates at an examination are women. 80 per cent. of the women and 60 per cent. of the men pass. What percentage of the successful candidates are women?

9. Find the compound interest on £235 16s. for 3 years at 8 per cent.

10. Show your power of performing approximate calculation by finding the whole number which is nearest to the product

$$3.456789 \times 2.345678 \times 8.765432.$$

LATIN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

Hic dies vere mihi festus atrox
Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum
Nec mori per vim metuum tenente
Caesare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Explain the historical allusions in the second stanza.

Scan the first line, and name the metre.

Give the perfects of—*eximet*, *mori*, *fallere*.

2. Translate:—

Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
Nos ubi decidimus
Quo pius Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina suumae
Tempora di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis amico
Quae dederis animo.

3. How does Horace refer in Odes iv to the battle of the Metaurus and the battle of Actium? When and by whom were these battles fought? What does he say of the destruction of Carthage, and of its destroyer?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

1. When these things had been settled, Pompey advanced by forced marches to Brundisium, and encamped there for five days.

2. We are sorry that he does not repent of his crimes.

3. The Romans advanced so quickly that the Britons had not time to put their city in a state of defence.

4. He advised them not to leave the camp before night.

5. They departed from the city during the night, that the enemy might not know that the city had been abandoned.

6. There is no one but knows that the enemy has committed the most cruel crimes.

GREEK.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

ναυπηγουμένων δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἅμα τοῖς Ἀντανδρίοις τοῦ τείχους τι ἐπετέλεσαν, καὶ ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ ἤρεσαν πάντων μάλιστα. διὰ ταῦτα δὲ εὐεργεσία τε καὶ τολιτεία Συρακοσίοις ἐν Ἀντάνδρῳ ἐστὶ.

Parse ἐπετέλεσαν, ἤρεσαν, and explain this use of εὐεργεσία.

2. Translate:—

ἐπεὶ δ' ἐξέπλευσεν ὁ Κλέαρχος, οἱ προδίδοντες τὴν πόλιν τῶν Βυζαντίων Κύδων καὶ Ἀρίστων καὶ Ἀναξίλαος, ὃς ὑπαγόμενος θανάτου ὕστερον ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι διὰ τὴν προδοσίαν ἀπέφυγεν, ὅτι οὐ προδοίη τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλὰ σώσαι, παῖδας ὁρῶν καὶ γυναῖκας λιμῶ ἀπολλυμένους, Βυζάντιος ὦν καὶ οὐ Λακεδαιμόνιος· τὸν γὰρ ἐνόητα σῖτον Κλέαρχον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων στρατιώταις διδόναι· διὰ ταῦτ' οὖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφη εἰσέσθαι, οὐκ ἀργυρίου ἕνεκα, οὐδὲ διὰ τὸ μισεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους· ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, νυκτὸς ἀνοίξαντες τὰς πύλας εἰσήγαγον τὸ στράτευμα.

Parse—ἐξέπλευσεν, σώσαι, εἰσέσθαι, ἀνοίξαντες, εἰσήγαγον.

3. Explain the terms δεκατευτήριον, ἐπιστολεύς, τὸ βάραθρον, διωβελία, ἡμεροσκόπος.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either —

La nuit était venue, mais les trappeurs avaient tant de hâte de gagner la rivière qu'ils commencèrent à traverser le vaste plateau qui les en séparait, sans attendre le retour du soleil. Ils marchaient dans l'obscurité, les brides abandonnées, et causant avec la gaieté insoncieuse d'aventuriers qui viennent d'échapper à de grands dangers, lorsqu'un cri terrible les arrêta court. Ils se détournèrent, et aperçurent Soko qui galopait vers eux de toute la vitesse de son cheval.

Arrêtez ! arrêtez ! cria le sauvage.

David retint son cheval et se retourna.

— Arrière si vous tenez à la vie ! reprit Soko qui venait de les rejoindre ; vous êtes au bord des abîmes de la plaine de Lave !

— Se peut-il ? s'écria Pierre.

— Regardez.

Il éleva une torche d'écorce qu'il tenait à la main, et les trappeurs reculèrent avec un cri. A quelques pas d'eux s'ouvrait un gouffre sans fond qui barrait la plaine dans un tiers de son étendue.

Or—

Bald nach dem Besuch der schönen Bathildis kam auch Eigel, der Schütze, in des Bruders Schmiede.

Wieland erzählte ihm, was geschehen war, und fügte hinzu : „ Morgen früh will ich diesen Ort verlassen, denn meine Flügel tragen mich, wohin ich will. Zuvor aber werde ich von der Zinne des Schlosses dem König ein Lebewohl zurufen, was ihm wohl nicht gefallen wird. Dich, seinen besten Schützen, wird er rufen lassen, mich zu töten. Siehe, hier ist eine Blase mit Vogelblut. Ich binde sie unter meinen linken Arm — darauf sollst du zielen. Sobald der König das Blut sieht, wird er mich für verwundet halten und mich verfolgen. Benütze diesen Augenblick, und reite mit deinem Sohne Isung auf meinem guten Pferd Schimming gegen Osten zu, in den Wald, wo Bathildis mich erwartet. Dort werde ich zu euch stossen und mit meiner Frau auf dem Schloss unserer Väter eine neue Heimat finden.“

Da freute sich Eigel über den guten Plan und rief : „ Genau will ich tun, wie du mir geboten hast. Lebe wohl, und mögen die Götter deinem Plane hold sein ! “

2. Translate into French or German :—

There was once a woodcutter who had seven children, all boys, of whom the eldest was only ten years old. The woodcutter and his wife were very poor and could scarcely feed their children. The youngest child was very delicate, but he was the most intelligent of them all : he talked very little, but he listened a great deal. So he learned that the woodcutter had decided to take him and his brothers into the woods and lose them. He got up very early and filled his pockets with white pebbles. Next day the woodcutter took the children into the most distant part of the wood and abandoned them there. But the youngest boy had dropped the pebbles all along the road. ' Follow me,' he said, and he led them all back again home.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. History as found in Sir Walter Scott's Novels.
2. The Adventures of Quentin Durward.
3. The Poetry of Tennyson.
4. Ancient Themes in Modern Poetry.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN
SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. WEBB.

1. What should be the price per gallon of a mixture of 10 gallons of wine at 16s. a gallon, 12 gallons at 18s., and 4 gallons at 23s.?

2. If a war loaf contain only 74 per cent. of flour, and a family consume 82 per cent. of the number of loaves they used to consume, find the percentage reduction in their flour-consumption.

3. A money-lender charges 10 per cent. compound interest on loans. How much cash will he give you to-day in return for your promise to pay him £100 one year hence, and £100 two years hence?

4. War Loan Stock is of two kinds: 5 per cent. subject to Income Tax, and 4 per cent. free of Income Tax. Their prices are respectively $95\frac{1}{2}$ and par. Which is the better investment for a man liable to Income Tax at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the £?

5. Solve the equations

$$2x - 4y - 6z = 12,$$

$$3x - 5y - 9z = 17,$$

$$4x + 9y - 11z = 6.$$

6. Find the factors of

$$a(b^2 - c^2) + b(c^2 - a^2) + c(a^2 - b^2).$$

7. Find to 2 places of decimals the roots of

$$5x^2 - 7x - 13 = 0.$$

8. If p and q are different numbers, and if both the expressions $ap^2 + 2bp + c$ and $aq^2 + 2bq + c$ are equal to zero, find the value of pq .

9. Simplify:— $(5\frac{1}{2} - 2)^2 \times (5\frac{1}{2} + 2)^{-2} + (5\frac{1}{2} + 2)^2 \times (5\frac{1}{2} - 2)^{-2}$.

10. If a number consist of two digits of which the first exceeds the second by 3, show that if the digits be interchanged the number will always be diminished by 27.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. HENRY.

1. A man is observed to subtend, from head to feet, an angle of 1° at the eye. Find approximately his distance from the observer.

2. If $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$, find the two values of $\tan A$.

3. Prove the formula for $\cos(A + B)$, when A lies between 0° and 90° , and B lies between 90° and 180° , drawing correct figures.

4. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$, what is the value of $\cot 3A$?

5. Show that in a plane triangle ABC , if $A = 60^\circ$, then $b^2 + c^2 = a^2 + bc$.

6. What are the lengths of the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides of a triangle whose sides are 19, 20, and 21 yards?

7. Find the lengths of the four common tangents which can be drawn to two equal circles of radius 8 inches whose centres are 2 feet apart.

8. What size of circle will just fit inside a rhombus made up of two equilateral triangles (whose sides are each a foot in length) placed so as to have a side common?

9. Given $\log_{10} 2 = .30103$, find $\log_{10} 15625$.

10. Prove that $\log a^n = n \log a$.

LOGIC.

MR. JOHNSTON.

1. What is a *term*? Explain the relation between the *connotation* and the *denotation* of a term.

2. What are the forms of immediate inference?

Convert the proposition—

Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill.

3. Prove from the general rules of the syllogism that IE can yield no valid conclusion in any figure.

4. Reduce a syllogism in *Camestres* to the first figure.

5. Show the fallacy in—

Nuisances are punishable by law.

To keep a noisy dog is a nuisance.

To keep a noisy dog is punishable by law.

6. What is the general nature of *induction*?

MECHANICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

[Questions 1 to 8 are for Senior Freshmen candidates. Questions 9 to 12, and any four others, for Final Freshmen candidates.]

1. Three forces equal respectively to 4 lbs., 1 lb., and $5\sqrt{3}$ lbs. weight act at a point O in directions OX , OY , OZ , such that the angles XOY and XOZ are respectively 60° and 150° : find their resultant.

2. A beam 30 feet long balances about a point one-third of its length from the thicker end: but when a weight of 10 lbs. is suspended from the thin end, the point of support must be moved two feet towards that end in order to maintain equilibrium. Find the weight of the beam.

3. If the lines of action of two forces meet in a point, prove that the algebraic sum of the moments of the forces about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

4. $ABCD$ is a rectangle having AB 7 cms. long, and BC 18 cms. long. On AB is described an isosceles triangle whose altitude is 6 cms. Find the centre of gravity of the figure that remains when the triangle is cut out of the rectangle.

5. Find the force parallel to a plane which is required to draw a weight of 34 lbs. up an inclined plane whose height is 8 feet and base 15 feet, given that the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$. Find also the force required to prevent the weight slipping down the plane.

6. Four pulleys are arranged in a system in which the cord passing round each pulley is attached to the weight. Draw a diagram of the arrangement, and, assuming the weights of the pulleys from the lowest up to be 1, 2, 3, 4 pounds respectively, mark on each string its tension in terms of the power applied.

7. A uniform rod AB 26 inches long, weighing 12 lbs., is hinged at A . What horizontal force must be applied at B in order to keep the rod in such a position that the horizontal distance of B from a vertical line through A is 10 inches? Find also the reaction on the hinge.

8. Prove that the work done in raising a system of weights is equal to the sum of the weights multiplied by the height through which the centre of gravity of the weights is raised.

9. Two masses of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. are connected by a string which passes over a smooth pulley.

Write down for each mass the equation which connects the acceleration with the forces acting on it.

Determine the acceleration of the masses and the tension of the string.

10. A mass of 48 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 30 ft. per sec. when it begins to be acted on by a force which brings it to rest in a distance of 27 ft. Find the value of the force, stating the units in which your answer is expressed.

11. A tramcar is moving along a road with a velocity of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. In what direction must a body be projected from it with a velocity of 22 ft. per second so that its resultant motion may be at right angles to the tramcar?

12. A mass of 10 lbs. moving with a velocity of 9 ft. per second meets a mass of 15 lbs. moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 4 ft. per second. If the two bodies remain together after impact, find their common velocity, and find the loss in kinetic energy.

GREEK.

MR. CANNING.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

Translate:—

οὗτοι σ' ἀτίζων οὐδ' ἐν ἐχθροῖσιν τιθεῖς
 ἔκρυψ' ἐμῆς γυναικὸς ἀθλίου τύχας·
 ἀλλ' ἄλγος ἄλγει τοῦτ' ἂν ἦν προσκείμενον,
 εἴ του πρὸς ἄλλου δώμαθ' ὤρμήθης ξένου·
 ἄλις δὲ κλαίειν τοῦμὸν ἦν ἐμοὶ κακόν.
 γυναῖκα δ', εἴ πως ἔστιν, αἰτοῦμαί σ', ἄναξ,
 ἄλλον τιν' ὅστις μὴ πέπονθεν οἷ' ἐγὼ
 σώσειν ἄνωχθι Θεσσαλῶν, πολλοὶ δέ σοι
 ξένοι Φεραίων, μὴ 'μέ μιμνήσκεις κακῶν.
 οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην τήνδ' ὄρων ἐν δώμασιν
 ἄδακρυς εἶναι· μὴ ἰοσοῦντί μοι νόσον
 προσθῆς· ἄλις γὰρ συμφορᾷ βαρύνομαι.
 ποῦ καὶ τρέφοιτ' ἂν δωμάτων νέα γυνή;
 νέα γάρ, ὥς ἐσθῆτι καὶ κόσμῳ πρόπει.
 πότερα μετ' ἀνδρῶν δῆτ' ἐνοικήσει στέγην;
 καὶ πῶς ἀκραιφνῆς ἐν νέοις στρωφωμένη
 ἔσται; τὸν ἡβῶνθ', Ἡράκλεις, οὐ βῆδιον
 εἰργεῖν· ἐγὼ δὲ σοῦ προμηθεῖν ἔχω.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse ἔκρυψα, ὤρμήθης, πέπονθεν, ἄνωχθι, ἀναμνήσης, προσθῆς, ἔσται, θανούσης, δυναίμην, τρέφοιτο.

2. Give the meanings of:—κίσσινος, πανοῦργος, πρόσπολος, ἀντίπαλος, ἄναυδος.

3. Give the approximate date of Euripides. Name some of his contemporaries.

(For Final Freshmen Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

τὸν καὶ λισσόμενος Πρίαμος πρὸς μῦθον εἶπε·
 “μνήσαι πατὴρ σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
 τηλίκου, ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῦ ἐπὶ γῆραος οὐδῶ.
 καὶ μὲν που κείνον πορναίεται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
 τεύρουσ', οὐδέ τις ἔστιν ἀρῆν καὶ λοίγῃν ἀμύναι.

ἀλλ' ἦ τοι κείνός γε σέθεν ζώντος ἀκούων
 χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ ἐπὶ τ' ἔλπεται ἡματα πάντα
 ὄψεσθαι φίλον νῖδν ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν ἰόντα·
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἱας ἀρίστους
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινὰ φημι λελεῖφθαι.
 πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἤλυθον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν·
 ἐννεακαίδεκα μὲν μοι ἱὴς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.
 τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
 ὅς δέ μοι οἶος ἔην, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστν καὶ αὐτός,
 τὸν σὺ πρῶτῃν κτεῖνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης,
 Ἔκτορα. τοῦ νῦν εἴνεχ' ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
 λυσόμενος παρὰ σείῳ, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.

HOMER.

1. Parse *ἔειπε*, *μνήσαι*, *ἀμῦναι*, *ὄψεσθαι*, *λελεῖφθαι*, *ἤλυθον*, *ἔλυσεν*, *κτεῖνας*.

2. Give meanings of—*θεοειδής*, *κλονέων*, *ἵπποδάμοιο*, *γλαυκῶπις*, *προπροκυλινδόμενος*, *ἀμπεπαλὼν*, *ὀλιγοδρανέων*, *ἀδινός*.

3. Refer to passages of special poetic merit in the prescribed books.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

In the first place, I found there a force neither large nor warlike; secondly, excepting the general and a few besides, the rest were rapacious in war, and in their speeches so cruel that I actually dreaded their victory; while the debts of the most distinguished men were very heavy. In a word, there was nothing good, besides the cause. On perceiving this, I began to despair of success, and to recommend peace, which I had always advised: afterwards, as Pompey was very adverse to that suggestion, I determined to advise him to protract the war.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

Translate:—

LE. Oculum ego ecfodiam tibi,
 Si verbum addideris. ST. Hercle qui dicam tamen;
 Nam si sic non licebit, luscus dixero.
 PH. Ita tu nunc dicis, non esse aequiperabiles
 Vostras cum nostris factiones atque opes?
 LE. Dico. PH. Quid nunc? Si in aedem ad cenam veneris
 Atque ibi opulentus tibi par forte obvenerit:
 (Adposita cena sit popularem quam vocant),
 Si illi congestae sint epulae a clientibus:
 Si quid tibi placeat quod illi congestum siet,
 Edisne an incenatus cum opulento accubēs?
 LE. Edim, nisi si ille votet. ST. At pol ego, etsi votet,
 Edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem,
 Et quod illi placeat, praeripiam potissimum:
 Neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse *edim, votet, expletis*. Distinguish the various meanings of *malis*, marking the quantities. Decline *par*.

2. Explain—(a) *cacula militaris*, (b) *pendentem ferit*, (c) *nudius sextus*, (d) *fungino generest*, (e) *bubuli cottabi*, (f) *emere melius quoniam imperes*.

(For Final Freshmen Supplementalists.)

Translate :—

Gemu it sub pondere cumba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.
Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans inmanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,
Melle soporata et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque inmania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

VERGIL.

1. Give the nominative singular of *trifauci*, *melle*, *guttura*, *antro*; and the perfect and supine of *corripio* and *resolvo*.

2. Mark the quantities of the vowels in *personat*, *colubris*, *vates*, *inremeabilis*.

3. Explain :—(a) *fraus innixa clienti*, (b) *pectine pulsat curno*, (c) *fixerit acripedem cervam licet*, (d) *est mollis flamma medullas*, (e) *Hecate triviis ululata*, (f) *pedibus talaria neclit*, (g) *considite transtris*.

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Souvent, dans ses jeux d'enfant, il avait grimpé à des arbres et parcouru des toits; il était agile, hardi, et, d'ailleurs, il y avait nécessité à tout hasarder. Il monta sur le bord de la croisée, descendit avec précaution dans le canal formé par les toits des deux corps de bâtiment qui se touchaient, et suivit sans grand danger cette route jusqu'à ce qu'il fût arrivé à la cheminée qu'il voulait atteindre. Le plus difficile était de parvenir à celle-ci en gravissant un toit glissant et très incliné; cependant l'apprenti y parvint. Voulant d'abord attirer l'attention des personnes qui travaillaient dans le cabinet de M. Kartmann, il jeta un à un, dans le tuyau, des débris de chaux durcie; puis, quand il jugea qu'il en était temps, il laissa tomber son billet, lié entre deux tuiles afin de le préserver des flammes, et regagna promptement sa chambre.

2. Translate into French :—

I was sitting by myself in a corner, busy reading, when two boys entered. They came forward with bowed heads and with tears in their eyes. A bottle was opened and a drink was poured out for them, for we wanted to make them talk. Soon they began to laugh and to talk very quickly. Several of our officers were standing around them. The big one told them what they had seen and heard in the French camp. Then he started imitating the National Guards and laughing at them. I pretended to be amused, but tears kept coming into my eyes.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

*(For Senior Freshmen.)*Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (a) Culture in the reign of Charles II.
- (b) Your favourite sketches in George Eliot's *Scenes of Clerical Life*.

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

- (a) The craft of Richard III.
- (b) The humour of Addison and of Goldsmith.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. The mass of a particle is 25 lbs., and it is suspended from a fixed point by a cord $12\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

Find the magnitude of the horizontal force applied to the particle which will draw it out until it is at a perpendicular distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from the vertical drawn through the point of suspension.

Find the magnitude of the tension of the cord.

2. Prove that the time occupied by a body in falling down all chords of a vertical circle drawn from the highest or lowest point is constant.

If the radius of the circle is two feet, find the time.

3. A mass m_1 hanging freely is attached by a light string to a mass m_2 on a smooth inclined plane. The string passes over a smooth pulley at the vertex.

Find the two simultaneous equations which determine the acceleration of the system and the tension of the string.

4. If 90 gallons of alcohol be mixed with 60 gallons of water, find the specific gravity of the mixture.

The specific gravity of alcohol is .8, and the total volume is less than the sum of the volumes by 4 per cent.

5. The water in a canal lock rises to a height of 24 feet against a gate whose breadth is 9 feet.

Find the resultant thrust on the gate in tons weight.

6. A mass of gas is at a temperature of 27°C. , and pressure 30 inches of mercury.

Find what its temperature ought to be in order that when the pressure is increased to 40 inches of mercury the volume is the same as before.

7. Write a note on the Condensing Air-Pump.

(a) Find the pressure of the air in the receiver after n strokes of the piston.

8. Light diverges from a point 7" in front of a convex spherical mirror of radius 5".

Draw a diagram, and find the position of the conjugate focus.

9. Show that a concave lens produces a virtual image of an object on the same side of the lens as the object is situated, and smaller in size.

10. Write a note on 'short sight.'

Draw a diagram illustrating the use of a compensating lens.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Define the terms:—*Declination, Hour Angle, Obliquity of the Ecliptic, Tropic of Cancer.*

2. Explain how to set a celestial globe to represent the appearance of the celestial sphere at a given place at a given hour of a given day.

3. At what hour in the day is a field on the Earth receiving most heat from the Sun, and why so?

4. Show how to find the ratio of the distances of an Inferior Planet and the Earth from the Sun, on the supposition that they are both describing circular orbits in the same plane round the Sun at uniform rates.

5. In connexion with Meteoric Showers, what is meant by the Radiant Point?

6. Prove that the annual parallax of a star varies as the sine of the angular distance of the star from the Sun.

7. Describe the apparent path traced by the production of the Earth's axis on the celestial sphere owing to Precession and Nutation.

8. Show how to derive the Moon's Sidereal Period from her Synodic Period.

9. Show how to find the mean solar time at a place when the sidereal time is known.

10. How is the mean time at Greenwich obtained by the method of Lunar Distances?

GREEK.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Translate:—

καίτοι τί δὴ ποτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζετε τὴν μὲν τῶν Παναθηναίων ἑορτὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν Διονυσίων αἰεὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου γίγνεσθαι, ἂν τε δεινοὶ λάχωσιν ἂν τε ἰδιῶται οἱ τούτων ἑκατέρων ἐπιμελούμενοι, εἰς ἃ τοσαῦτ' ἀναλίσκεται χρήματα ὅσα οὐδ' εἰς ἓνα τῶν ἀποστόλων, καὶ τοσοῦτον ὄχλον καὶ παρασκευὴν ὅσην οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ τι τῶν ἀπάντων ἔχει, τοὺς δ' ἀποστόλους πάντας ὑμῖν ὑστερίζειν τῶν καιρῶν, τὸν εἰς Μεθώνην, τὸν εἰς Παγασάς, τὸν εἰς Ποτίδαιαν; ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἅπαντα νόμῳ τέτακται, καὶ πρόοιδεν ἕκαστος ὑμῶν ἐκ πολλοῦ τίς χορηγὸς ἢ γυμνασίάρχος τῆς φυλῆς, πότε καὶ παρὰ τοῦ καὶ τί λαβόντα τί δεῖ ποιεῖν, οὐδὲν ἀνεξέταστον οὐδ' ἀόριστον ἐν τούτοις ἡμέληται, ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῇ τούτου παρασκευῇ ἄτακτα ἀδιόρθωτα ἀόριστα ἅπαντα. τοιγαροῦν ἅμα ἀκηκόαμέν τι καὶ τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν καὶ τούτοις ἀντιδόσεις ποιούμεθα καὶ περὶ χρημάτων πόρου σκοποῦμεν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐμβαίνειν τοὺς μετοίκους ἔδοξε καὶ τοὺς χωρὶς οἰκοῦντας, εἴτ' αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἀντεμβιβάζειν, εἴτ' ἐν ὕσφ ταῦτα μέλλεται, προαπόλῳε τὸ ἐφ' ὃ ἂν ἐκπλέωμεν· τὸν γὰρ τοῦ πράττειν χρόνον εἰς τὸ παρασκευάζεσθαι ἀναλίσκομεν, οἱ δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων καιροὶ οὐ μένουσι τὴν ἡμετέραν βραδυτῆτα καὶ εἰρωνείαν. ἅς δὲ τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον δυνάμεις οἴομεθ' ἡμῖν ὑπάρχειν, οὐδὲν οἶαί τε οὔσαι ποιεῖν ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν καιρῶν ἐξελέγχονται.—DEMOSTHENES.

2. Parse:—λάχωσιν, ἡμέληται, ὠφληκότες, ἀπεγνώκατε, συναποσταλῆ, ὑποσχέσθαι.

3. Write a note on:—

πρότερον μὲν γὰρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας, νυνὶ δὲ πολιτεύεσθε κατὰ συμμορίας.

4. State briefly, giving dates, the circumstances in which the three Olynthiac Orations, and the first Philippic were delivered.

5. How does Demosthenes describe the character of Philip?

LATIN.

MR. MOONEY.

[A.]

(All Candidates must attempt *either* the Unprescribed Passage *or* the Composition.)

Unprescribed Passage.

Translate :—

Repente liberalis, stultis gratus est,
Verum peritis irritos tendit dolos.
Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset cani,
Obiecto tentans an cibo posset capi :
Heus, inquit, linguam vis meam praecludere,
Ne latrem pro re domini ? Multum falleris.
Namque ista subita me iubet benignitas
vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.

PHAEDRUS.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

When they had come down into the plain, the scouts arrived with intelligence that Aquileia had shut its gates, and that the battalions of Pannonians, which Maximin had ordered to advance before the rest of the army, had invested the place, and made several attempts to take it by storm, but without success; that despairing of carrying the town, they had raised the siege, and were sorely harassed in their retreat by the enemy, with showers of arrows, stones, and other missiles.

[B.]

Translate :—

Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palaemonis adfert
Quantum grammaticus meruit labor ? et tamen ex hoc
Quodcumque est, minus est autem quam rhetoris aera,
Discipuli custos praemordet acoenonoctus,
Et qui dispensat, frangit sibi. Cede, Palaemon,
Et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam
Institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurei,
Dummodo non pereat mediae quod noctis ab hora
Sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet
Qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro ;
Dummodo non pereat totidem olfecisse lucernas,
Quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.

JUVENAL.

1. Mark the quantities of the vowels in *institor*, *lucerna*, *fuligo*.
2. Write notes on—Flaccus, Maro, Atrides, Phalaris, Octavius, Tibur, Statius, Calpe.
3. Explain—(a) *stantis convicia mandrae*, (b) *algae inquisitores*, (c) *crambe repetita*, (d) *perdere naulum*, (e) *vitem posee libello*, (f) *facinus maioris abollae*.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either—

Minuit sonna jusqu'au douzième coup, sans qu'aucune apparition se produisît. Je me levai, pensant que j'en étais quitte : j'avais fini de manger, et, après une douzaine de lieues à cheval, je commençais à sentir le besoin du sommeil, lorsque l'horloge du château, qui avait un très beau timbre grave et retentissant, se mit à recommencer les quatre quarts et les douze heures avec une lenteur imposante.

Avouerai-je que je me sentis un peu ému de cette sorte de retour de l'heure fantastique que je croyais révolue ? Pourquoi pas ? J'avais fait jusque-là si bonne contenance de philosophe ! Pour être un fervent disciple de la raison, je n'en étais pas moins un très jeune homme, et un homme d'imagination, élevé sur les genoux d'une mère qui croyait encore fermement à toutes les légendes dont elle m'avait bercé, lesquelles ne m'avaient pas toujours fait rire.

Or—

Der Herbst war wiederum da. Ein munteres Mädchen hatte die Familie Stephans vermehrt, aber ein Freund war ihm entzogen : der Lehrer war verhaftet. Er hatte einen Brief von seinem mit ausgewanderten Bruder erhalten, worin das traurige Loos der Auswanderer mit grellen Farben geschildert war. Sie hatten wochenlang auf die Ueberfahrt harren müssen, und nirgends Hülfe gefunden ; die Ueberfahrtsverträge wurden von den Schiffsrhedern wortbrüchig aufgelöst, und nirgends fanden die Verlassenen einen Beistand, der ihrer Klage Nachdruck gegeben hätte. Dazu kam, dass Viele in die Hände von Betrügern und Seelenverkäufern fielen, und sich aus Mangel an Geld und an Fürsorge nach den ungesundesten englischen und französischen Colonien übersiedeln liessen, wo sie nach wenigen Jahren einem gewissen Tode entgegen gingen.

2. Translate into French or German :—

Shortly after this, a number of carriages might be seen stopping one evening near a pretty little house, at the corner of the Place Royale. A young gentleman, followed by three lacqueys, entered, inquiring for Mlle. de Lorme. 'Here he is at last!' cried a bright young voice. 'What a time you have kept us, M. Desbarreaux ! There is a young Englishman here—M. Milton, who has just been travelling in Italy. I am told he has composed a poem—I don't know what—and he is going to recite us a few verses of it.'

About thirty people were assembled in the large drawing-room—some of them obscure men, others men of note. Among the latter was de Thou. After the recital he slipped away without anyone thinking of stopping him, and was descending the great staircase, when he saw the little Abbé de Gondi coming up. 'Is everything over?' inquired Gondi. 'Yes, apparently.'

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. (a) According to Bacon there can be only two ways of searching into and discovering truth, the one right and the other wrong?
 (b) What names does he give to them?
 (c) How does syllogistic logic encourage the use of the wrong way?
2. (a) What does Bacon mean by the 'Idols of the human mind'?
 (b) With what does he contrast them?
 (c) What are the Idols of the Market-place (*idola fori*)?
 (d) Why can they not be avoided by definitions?
 (e) What is the only method of avoiding them?
3. (a) How is induction 'summarily defined' according to Mill?
 (b) There is 'a principle implied in the very statement of what induction is'?
 (c) How would he prove this principle?
4. (a) State the 'Method of Agreement.'
 (b) Give an example of its application.
 (c) What imperfection does Mill notice in the method?
5. (a) To what formula does Mill reduce analogical reasoning?
 (b) In estimating the value of an analogical argument, three points have to be considered?
 (c) Illustrate these three points by the inquiry whether there are inhabitants in the Moon.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define the coefficient of expansion of a gas for rise in temperature, and describe how to determine its value.
2. Distinguish between boiling and evaporation, and describe experiments illustrative of both.
3. Define the *ampere*, and describe how you would determine, by means of the tangent galvanometer, the number of amperes in an electric current.
4. Distinguish between primary and secondary actions in electrolysis, giving examples.
5. Describe how to determine the direction of the Earth's magnetic force at any place.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Define the terms 'equivalent,' 'atomic weight,' 'valency.' One gram of a metal combines with 0.254 gram of oxygen to form the oxide, and one gram of oxygen combines with 0.125 gram of hydrogen to form water. Calculate the equivalent of the metal.
2. Describe and compare the oxyacids of nitrogen and phosphorus.
3. What are the chief sources of boron? Write the formulae of the oxide, chloride, and nitride of boron. What is the action of water on each of these compounds?
4. Chlorine and sulphur dioxide, when moist, act as bleaching agents. Explain the chemical action in each case.
5. How would you prepare (a) sulphurous acid, (b) sulphuric acid, (c) sulphuretted hydrogen from sulphur?

ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR MACKINTOSH.

1. State what you know about protoplasm.
2. How do *Amœba* and *Vorticella* resemble, and differ from, each other?
3. Enumerate the appendages of *Astacus* in order from before backwards.
4. How many divisions in the body of an Insect? What appendages are carried by each division? What internal organs would be found in each division?
5. What is meant by the term 'metamorphosis' as applied to Insects? Give an example. How would you distinguish it from growth? Could the distinction be always easily made?

BOTANY.

PROFESSOR HENRY H. DIXON, SC.D.

1. Describe the structure of the Pollen-cone of *Picea excelsa*.
2. How do green plants obtain carbon?
3. Trace the path of a particle of water from its entrance at the root to its emergence as vapour at the leaf.
4. What is respiration? How may it be detected?
5. Describe how nitrogen is supplied to plants under natural conditions.

HISTORY.

MR. CURTIS.

[Five questions to be selected.]

1. Describe the constitution and explain the weaknesses and inefficiency of the German Empire about 1500.
2. What effects did the Protestant Reformation have upon the political relations of European States to one another?
3. Compare the views as to Church government and doctrine of Luther, Zwingli, and Henry VIII.
4. Why did (a) Sweden, (b) France, engage in the Thirty Years' War?
5. Explain what is meant by the 'absolutism' of Louis XIV. Were its results in his reign good or bad?
6. Give the terms of the treaties which ended the War of Spanish Succession (1713). What great new Powers emerge from this time?
7. Trace the struggle for the domination of the Baltic in the eighteenth century;
Or,
For the domination of the Balkan States and Constantinople in the nineteenth.
8. Write upon *any two* of these :—
 - The real greatness of Napoleon.
 - The Jacobin party.
 - Russia before Peter the Great.
 - The Estates General of France.
 - The Teutonic Order.
 - The doctrine of Nationality in the nineteenth century.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Political corruption in the eighteenth century.
2. Bacon's views on Religion and Philosophy.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. WEBB.

1. A man raises a weight of 100 lbs. by means of a first system of pulleys with two movable pulleys weighing 4 lbs. each. What force must he exert?

Show that the work he does in order to raise the weight 1 foot is just equal to the work done against gravity in raising the weight and pulleys.

2. A ladder rests against a rough wall on an equally rough floor, μ in each case being equal to $\frac{1}{2}$. Its C. G. is at its middle point. It is on the point of slipping. Write down the equations connecting the various forces acting on the body, and prove that if θ be the angle of inclination to the horizon, $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$.

3. A mass of 20 tons describes uniformly a circle of 1 mile radius under the action of a force equal to the weight of $\frac{11}{8}$ tons directed towards the centre. Find the velocity with which the mass moves in miles per hour.

4. State the theorem known as the 'parallelogram of velocities.'

A and B are two bodies moving with known velocities in different directions. Explain what is meant by 'the velocity of A relative to B ,' and show how this relative velocity can be determined by means of the theorem.

5. How are the British units of the following magnitudes defined:—*Length, time, mass, velocity, acceleration, force (dynamical), moment of a force, work?*

If the first three units were all doubled, how would the last two be changed?

6. A body is weighed in two liquids of specific gravities $\cdot 8$ and $1\cdot 2$, respectively? It weighs 9·3 grammes in the first and 8·7 grammes in the second. Find its weight, volume, and specific gravity.

7. What are the fundamental properties of a *liquid*? Prove from them and statics that the pressures at two points in a heavy liquid at rest are the same if the points are on the same horizontal line.

8. A gas at atmospheric pressure (water-barometer 34 feet) is of specific gravity $\cdot 002$. What will be its specific gravity when immersed in a flexible bladder in 966 feet of water? What force will be needed to keep it at rest at this depth if the mass of the gas is 1 oz.?

9. Draw the three images formed when the letter L is placed flat on the floor of a room, two of whose walls are mirrors and are at right angles.

10. Explain the use of the simple microscope or pocket-lens, and what is meant by its 'magnifying power.'

If the focal length of the lens is 6 inches and your nearest distance of unaided vision is 12 inches, what is its magnifying power?

ASTRONOMY.

MR. KELLEHER.

(Full marks for EIGHT complete answers.)

1. How is the length of a degree of latitude measured?
2. Prove that the refraction of a heavenly body, the temperature and pressure being constant, varies as the tangent of the apparent zenith distance, and hence explain the oval shape which the moon appears to have when it is near the horizon.
3. Show that the calculation of the duration of twilight at any place on a given day requires the solution of two spherical triangles, of which certain elements are given.
4. Find the periodic time of Mercury, the interval between two inferior conjunctions being 116 days.
5. Explain how the Moon's horizontal parallax is determined.
6. How is latitude found at sea from observations with the sextant on the meridian altitude of the Sun?
7. What reasons lead us to believe that the Moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is extremely rare?
8. How is the ratio of the Sun's mass to that of the Earth calculated?
9. What do you know of the Sun-spots?
10. What do you know of the Sun's temperature?
11. How is the radius of the Earth's orbit ascertained?
12. How do we ascertain the distances of the nearest stars from the Sun?

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

[All Candidates are expected to attempt either A or B, not both.]

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Quid senserim de singulis tuis libris notum tibi, ut quemque perlegeram, feci: accipe nunc quid de universis generaliter iudicem. Est opus pulchrum, validum, acre, sublime, varium, elegans, purum, figuratum, spatiosum etiam et cum magna tua laude diffusum, in quo tu

ingenii simul dolorisque velis latissime vectus es. Horum utrumque invicem adiumento fuit. Nam dolori sublimitatem et magnificentiam ingenium, ingenio vim et amaritudinem dolor addidit. Vale.

[B.]

Translate into Latin:—

The greatness of Rome was founded on the rare and almost incredible alliance of virtue and fortune. The long period of her infancy was employed in a laborious struggle against the tribes of Italy, the neighbours and enemies of the rising city. In the strength and ardour of youth she sustained the storms of war; carried her victorious arms beyond the seas and the mountains; and brought home triumphant laurels from every country of the globe. At length, verging towards old age and sometimes conquering by the terror only of her name, she sought the blessings of ease and tranquillity.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus altis,
Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galaesus,
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relict
Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvenis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,
Regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
Primus vere rosam atque autumnio carpere poma,
Et cum tristis hiemps etiamnum frigore saxa
Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi,
Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.

VERGIL.

1. (a) Parse:—memini, premens, inemptis, frigore, rumperet, morantis.

(b) Translate and scan the lines:—

Lappaeque tribolique, interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.

2. Write a short account of the life of Vergil.

(For Degree Candidates.)

Translate:—

Sed neque, qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque
Adpersus volet in caupona vivere; nec, qui
Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat
Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam.
Nec, si te validus iactaverit Auster in alto,
Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas.
Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod

Paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
Dum licet ac voltum servat Fortuna benignum,
Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
Tu quaecumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam,
Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum,
Ut, quocumque loco fueris, vixisse libenter
Te dicas. Nam si ratio et prudentia curas,
Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,
Caelum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

HORACE.

1. Parse :—imbre, adpersus, iactaverit, incolumi, sume, aufert.
2. What earlier Latin poets are criticized by Horace?
3. What account does Horace give of the history of dramatic poetry?

MR. MOONEY.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate :—

κακῶς οὖν ὁ Περικλῆς ἀκούων διὰ τὰς δέκα ταύτας τριήρεις, ὥς μικρὰν μὲν βοήθειαν τοῖς δεηθεῖσι, μεγάλην δὲ πρόφασιν τοῖς ἐγκαλοῦσι παρεσχηκῶς, ἑτέρας αὖθις ἔστειλε πλείονας εἰς τὴν Κέρκυραν, αἱ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἀφίκοντο. χαλεπαίνουσι δὲ τοῖς Κορινθίοις καὶ κατηγοροῦσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι προσεγένοντο Μεγαρεῖς, αἰτιώμενοι πάσης μὲν ἀγορᾶς, πάντων δὲ λιμένων ὧν Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦσιν, εἶργεσθαι καὶ ἀπελαύνεσθαι παρὰ τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια καὶ τοὺς γεγεννημένους ὄρκους τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν. Αἰγινῆται δὲ κακοῦσθαι δοκοῦντες καὶ βίαια πάσχειν ἐποτνιώντο κρύφα πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, φανερώς ἐγκαλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οὐ θαρροῦντες.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse fully δεηθεῖσι, ἐγκαλοῦσι, παρεσχηκῶς, ἐποτνιώντο.
2. Give the meanings of διαγωγή, περίαπτον, ἀνθρώπος, χλαμύς, ἐχέγγυος, ἄθικτος, κλοπή, κλαυθμός, σοβαρός, βληχρός.
3. Give an account of the life and writings of Plutarch.

(For Degree Candidates.)

Translate :—

δοκεῖ δὴ μοι τηρητέον αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ἡλικίαις, εἰ φυλακικαὶ εἰσι τούτου τοῦ δόγματος καὶ μήτε γοητευόμενοι μήτε βιαζόμενοι ἐκβάλλουσιν ἐπιλανθανόμενοι δόξαν τὴν τοῦ ποιεῖν δεῖν ἃ τῇ πόλει βέλτιστα. τίνα, ἔφη, λέγεις τὴν ἐκβολήν; Ἐγὼ σοι, ἔφη, ἐρῶ. φαίνεται μοι δύοα ἐξίεναι ἐκ διανοίας ἢ ἐκουσίως ἢ ἀκουσίως, ἐκουσίως μὲν ἢ ψευδῆς τοῦ μεταμανθάνοντος, ἀκουσίως δὲ πᾶσα ἢ ἀληθῆς. τὸ μὲν τῆς ἐκουσίως, ἔφη, μανθάνω, τὸ δὲ τῆς ἀκουσίως δέομαι μαθεῖν. τί δαί; οὐ καὶ σὺ ἡγεῖ, ἔφη ἐγώ, τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν ἀκουσίως στéρεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τῶν δὲ κακῶν ἐκουσίως; ἢ οὐ τὸ μὲν ἐψεῦσθαι τῆς ἀληθείας κακόν, τὸ δὲ ἀληθεύειν ἀγαθόν; ἢ οὐ τὸ τὰ ὕντα δοξαζεῖν ἀληθεύειν δοκεῖ σοι εἶναι;—PLATO.

1. Parse fully τηρητέον, ἐρῶ, ἐξιέναι, ἡγεῖ, ἐψεῦσθαι.
2. Give the meanings of ἡκράτος, καχύποπτος, συσσίτια, διήγησις, ἡμερος, ἀσκητής, σύριγξ, ἀπολαύειν.
3. Explain (a) τὸ Φωκυλίδου παρακείμεμα, (b) πολιτικὸν λέγεις Ἀσκληπίον, (c) θέοντες ἐγγύτατα ὀλέθρου.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either—

J'avoue que le cœur me battait bien fort en disant mon nom au laquais chargé de m'annoncer. Je n'avais jamais vu madame d'Ionis. Elle passait pour être la plus jolie femme du pays ; elle avait vingt-deux ans, un mari qui n'était ni beau ni aimable, et qui la négligeait pour les voyages. Son écriture était charmante, et elle trouvait moyen de montrer non seulement beaucoup de sens, mais encore beaucoup d'esprit dans ses lettres d'affaires. C'était, en outre, un très noble caractère. Voilà tout ce que je savais d'elle, et c'en était bien assez pour que j'eusse peur de paraître gauche et provincial.

Aussi ma première impression fut-elle comme de soulagement et de plaisir lorsque je me trouvai en présence de deux grosses vieilles femmes très laides, dont l'une, madame la douairière d'Ionis, m'annonça que sa bru était chez une de ses amies du voisinage et ne rentrerait probablement que le lendemain.

—Vous êtes quand même le bienvenu, ajouta cette matrone ; nous avons beaucoup d'amitié et de reconnaissance pour monsieur votre père, et il paraît que nous avons grand besoin de ses conseils, que vous êtes sans doute chargé de nous transmettre.

Or,

Zur Zeit der Cäsaren wetteiferte die Umgebung von Rom in Glanz und Verschwendung mit der Hauptstadt selbst.

In der ganzen Umgebung tauchten die Villen der römischen Patrizier empor, Heimstätten vornehmer Bequemlichkeit, in welchen vom Bildhauer bis zum—Koch alle Künstler ihr Bestes geleistet hatten, um dieselben um so angenehmer und lieblicher zu gestalten.

Diese wackeren Patrizier, unter denen manche ein Einkommen von acht bis neun Millionen hatten, befanden sich häufig in der unangenehmen Lage, Rom meiden zu müssen ; Langweile, verletzte Eitelkeit, die Ausstände des Volkes und der Prätorianer, zumeist aber der Verdacht der Kaiser zwangen sie, der Weltstadt den Rücken zu wenden und sich auf ihre Ländgüter zurückzuziehen.

So lebte bereits seit mehreren Jahren auf seinem an der Mündung der Tiber gelegenen Landgute Mesembrius Vio, der älteste Senator, der seit Probus' Tode keinen Fuss nach Rom gesetzt und den Senat keines Blickes gewürdigt hatte. Zwar schob er die Schuld auf die Gicht und

den Star, woran seine Füße und Augen leiden sollten, und wer ihn auch besuchen mochte, niemand sah ihn anders als auf seinem kurulischen Stuhle sitzend, mit seiner Elfenbeinkrücke in der Hand und einem breiten grünen Schirm vor den Augen.

2. Translate into French or German:—

June 1, 1788.—It appears that I have been very ill. All I can remember is that yesterday when I woke up I found I was no longer in the room where until then I had been sleeping: Baptiste seemed anxious and particularly attentive, and assured me that on the previous day I had suffered from a severe attack of fever. I was not allowed to write or read until to-day: that is why my diary has not been filled in. There is little to record, except that on the morning after that eventful night I found Madame d'Ionis at the fountain as usual. I have no notion what I may have said to her; but I don't think I told her anything of what I had seen. Yesterday she came to see me, and inquired after my health with much interest.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

(A.—For Degree Candidates.)

1. (a) How does Plato arrive at the idea of Justice by analysing the idea of a State?

(b) What is the connexion between Justice and the other virtues?

(c) What is the connexion between Justice in the individual and Justice in the State?

2. (a) What is the common characteristic of all good things, according to Aristotle?

(b) What is Aristotle's definition of Well-Being?

(c) How does he define moral virtue?

3. (a) Distinguish between Positive and Ideal Morality, giving examples to show the instability of the former.

(b) Distinguish between Ethical Idealism and Ethical Realism.

4. Distinguish between Naturalism and Intuitionism. Illustrate by reference to Butler and Hume.

5. (a) What does Butler mean by *prudence*?

(b) How does he prove that it is a part of virtue?

(c) Why is our natural disapprobation of imprudence not so strong as of some other vices?

6. (a) What is Kant's formula for the 'Categorical Imperative'?

(b) How does he arrive at it?

(c) What is the ultimate relation between Virtue and Happiness, according to Kant?

(d) What is the inconsistency in his view?

7. What does Spencer say about egoism and altruism?

How are they to be reconciled?

(B.—For Senior Sophisters.)

Questions 1–3, and in addition:—

8. Give an account of the Stoic ethics.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. CURTIS.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. What are the infirmities and the dangers to which Representative Government is liable?

2. Discuss Mill's definition of what constitutes Nationality, and add to it if possible.

3. Explain the Wages Fund theory. What arguments can be used against it?

4. State and discuss the three types of Socialistic schemes. Which kind seems likely to prevail?

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Write notes on—

(a) 'Parliament does not govern.'

(b) 'Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors.'

2. Contrast and discuss *total* and *marginal* utility.

3. How is ministerial responsibility now-a-days enforced?

4. Write upon any *three* of these—

The right of public meeting.

The origin of the Party system.

The procedure at a Cabinet meeting.

Devolution.

The principle of *laissez-faire*.

A graduated Income Tax.

EDUCATION.

MR. HENRY.

[Answer FOUR questions.]

1. Give a detailed account of the method of study pursued in the Jesuit schools during the seventeenth century.

2. Summarize the views of Locke or Spencer on physical education.

How would you personally attempt to increase the physical fitness of pupils under your charge?

3. How far is it possible to educate children morally by allowing them to suffer the natural consequences of their own acts?

4. Discuss the relation of the mind to ideas, and show what bearing your discussion has on educational theory.

5. Can school subjects be made too interesting?

6. 'Modern science began with the discovery that the nature of things is affected by their relations.'

Explain this statement as you would to pupils in a primary school, giving simple examples.

7. Outline a lesson on the 'method of concomitant variations' suitable for a class in natural *or* experimental science, age 16-18.

8. 'Naughtiness is a safety-valve for the escape of nervous energy.' How far can this statement be (a) defended, (b) if defensible, turned to practical account?

9. What changes, in your opinion, could the curriculum of a liberal education undergo, without ceasing to be liberal?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Government and private liberty in Utopia and in modern states.
2. Is there such a thing as intellectual heroism?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Shakspeare's Mark Antony.
2. America and European politics.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Prove that the moment round any point of the resultant of any two coplanar forces is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces, and generalize the statement.

(a) What are the usual tests for equilibrium?

2. A weight W is placed on a rough plane of angle $\sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13}$. If the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the magnitude of the force, acting at an angle $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$ with the plane, necessary to draw the body up the plane.

3. Prove the formulae for motion under a constant accelerating force F —

$$(a) s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2, \quad (b) \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}Mu^2 + Fs.$$

4. A projectile is thrown with a velocity of 160 feet per second at an angle inclined to the horizontal whose tangent is $\frac{3}{4}$; calculate its height above the ground, and its horizontal distance at the end of 5 seconds.

5. Explain the principle of work, and give some mechanical illustrations, in each case obtaining formulae.

6. Obtain the relation connecting the focal length and the distances of object and image from a lens.

7. Apply the laws of the refraction of light to the case of a thin prism when the light falls nearly perpendicularly on it.

8. What are the features that distinguish a modern field-glass from the old opera-glass?

9. Explain how the composition of a mixture of two known substances is determined (a) in terms of volumes, (b) in terms of weights.

10. Explain how a nearly uniform flow of water can be supplied by means of a force-pump.

MR. FR7.

1. Define—Azimuth, Hour Angle, Zodiac, Tropic of Capricorn.

2. If the apparent meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star are 37° and 53° , find the latitude of the place, and the declination of the star, given that the coefficient of refraction is $58''\cdot 2$, and that $\tan 37^\circ = \cdot 75$, and $\tan 53^\circ = 1\cdot 33$.

3. Describe the mounting of an equatorial telescope.

(a) When pointed at a star, what angle in the arrangement is equal to the polar distance, and if the instrument revolves so as to nullify the Earth's rotation, what angle gives the right ascension?

4. Show how to use a celestial globe to find approximately the duration of twilight on a given day at a given place.

5. On what does the brightness of a planet depend?

Draw diagrams roughly contrasting the appearance of Venus in a telescope under three different phases.

6. Assuming Bode's Law, find approximately the periodic time of Mars in days.

7. Prove that the annual parallax of a star varies as the sine of its angular distance from the Sun.

8. Explain the Librations of the Moon in longitude.

9. Express the angular radius of a certain circular portion of the celestial sphere, within which the Moon is eclipsed, in terms of the horizontal parallax of the Moon, and the apparent semidiameter and horizontal parallax of the Sun.

10. At a place *A* on the Earth whose longitude is 5^h W. the sidereal time is 17^h, the mean time is 8 a.m., and the equation of time is 8^m, and it is to be added to apparent time. Find at the same instant the sidereal time, the mean time, and the apparent time, at a place *B* whose longitude is 3^h E.

GREEK.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Translate:—

ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἀλήθειάν γε περὶ πολλοῦ ποιητέον. εἰ γὰρ ὁρθῶς ἐλέγομεν ἄρτι, καὶ τῷ ὄντι θεοῖσι μὲν ἄχρηστον ψεῦδος, ἀνθρώποις δὲ χρήσιμον ὡς ἐν φαρμάκου εἶδει, δῆλον, ὅτι τό γε τοιοῦτον ἰατροῖς δοτέον, ἰδιώταις δὲ οὐχ ἅπτεον. δῆλον, ἔφη. τοῖς ἄρχουσι δὴ τῆς πόλεως, εἴπερ τισὶν ἄλλοις, προσήκει ψεύδεσθαι ἢ πολεμίων ἢ πολιτῶν ἔνεκα ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ τῆς πόλεως· τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις πᾶσιν οὐχ ἅπτεον τοῦ τοιοῦτου, ἀλλὰ πρὸς γε δὴ τοὺς τοιούτους ἄρχοντας ἰδιώτῃ ψεύσασθαι ταῦτόν καὶ μείζον ἁμάρτημα φήσομεν ἢ κάμνοντι πρὸς ἰατρὴν ἢ ἀσκούντι πρὸς παιδοτρίβην περὶ τῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ σώματος παθημάτων μὴ τὰ ληθῆ λέγειν. ἢ πρὸς κυβερνήτην περὶ τῆς νεῶς τε καὶ τῶν ναυτῶν μὴ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντι, ὥπως ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ τις τῶν ξυνναυτῶν πράξεως ἔχει. ἀληθέστατα, ἔφη. ἂν ἕρ' ἄλλον τινὰ λαμβάνῃ ψευδόμενον ἐν τῇ πόλει

τῶν οἱ δημοεργοὶ ἔασι,
μάντιν ἢ ἰητῆρα κακῶν ἢ τέκτονα δούρων,

κολάσει ὡς ἐπιτήδευμα εἰσάγοντα πόλεως ὥσπερ νεῶς ἀνατρεπτικόν τε καὶ ὀλέθριον. εἰάν γε, ἢ δ' ὅς, ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελεῖται.

Parse:—εἶδει, ἅπτεον, ψεύσασθαι, ἀσκούντι, λαμβάνῃ, τελεῖται.

2. What, according to Socrates, are the principal benefits arising from musical tuition and from gymnastic training, and how are they related to each other?

3. What was the myth which the rulers and citizens were to be brought, if possible, to believe?

LATIN.

MR. MOONEY.

[All Candidates must attempt *either* the Unprescribed Passage
or the Composition.]

[A.]

Unprescribed Passage.

Translate :—

Quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis ? aut cur dexteris
Aptantur enses conditi ?
Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
Fusum est Latini sanguinis ?
Non, ut superbas invidae Carthaginis
Romanus arces ureret,
Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sacra catenatus Via,
Sed ut secundum vota Parthorum sua
Urbs haec periret dextera ?
Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus
Nunquam nisi in dispar feris.
Furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior ?
An culpa ? Responsum date.
Tacent : et albus ora pallor inficit
Mentesque percussae stupent.

HORACE.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

This speech of Cato's inspired some with confidence, and even with hope ; and the generality were so much affected with his intrepid, his generous and humane turn of mind, that they almost forgot their present danger, and looking upon him as the only general that was invincible, and superior to all fortune, they desired him to make what use he thought proper of their fortunes and their arms ; for that it was better to die under his banner than to save their lives at the expense of betraying so much virtue.

[B.]

Translate :—

Quam tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes : in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.
Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux,
Post ingentia facta decorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella
Componunt, agros adsignant, oppida condunt,
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem

Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit Hydram
 Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
 Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
 Urit enim fulgore suo, qui praegravat artes
 Infra se positas; exstinctus amabitur idem.
 Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
 Iurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras,
 Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.

Ibid.

1. Scan the last line.
2. Give the principal parts of—*contudit, subegit, domari, comperit, urit.*
3. Explain the following:—
 - (a) Proicit ampullas et sesquipedia verba.
 - (b) Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli.
 - (c) Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est.
 - (d) Mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex.
 - (e) Quid refert vivas numerato nuper an olim?
4. Mention some of Horace's criticisms on other Latin poets.

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

En'effet, par le vitrage de la devanture on apercevait l'officier qui commandait le détachement de dragons, et qui se nommait M. d'Andoins. Tout en causant à voix basse avec son lieutenant, il marchait à petits pas, s'arrêtait à chaque minute et, se sentant épié, toisait les curieux d'un air à la fois soucieux et irrité.

— Filons, chuchota Jérémie à l'oreille de M. de Parfondrupt, l'arrivée des équipages ne peut tarder.

Il se hâtèrent de vider leur bouteille et de régler leur dépense. Tandis qu'ils comptaient avec le cabaretier, on ouït dans la rue la note claironnante d'une trompette et toute le monde se précipita dehors.

Le capitaine d'Andoins était revenu sur ses pas et on l'entendit d'une voix tranchante crier:

— Qui a fait sonner le boute-selle?

— C'est moi, mon capitaine, répondit un maréchal des logis en s'avancant, nos hommes sont éparpillés dans les cabarets, ça m'inquiète et j'ai cru plus sûr de les rassembler.

— Vous avez eu tort, répliqua le capitaine, le convoi est en retard . . . Faites cesser la sonnerie, Lagache, et attendez mes ordres!

— M'est avis, murmura Jérémie à Joël, que le maréchal des logis a raison et que ce blanc-bec d'officier n'entend rien à son affaire . . . Est-ce qu'il ne devrait pas s'arranger pour avoir ses hommes sous la main à la première alerte?

Ils rebroussèrent chemin et allèrent à l'auberge s'assurer si leurs chevaux avaient leur ration. Ils recommandèrent au garçon d'écurie de les tenir sellés et bridés, puis rentrèrent en ville où ils passèrent encore une grande heure en allées et venues.

2. Translate into French :—

A fête of five days celebrated the minister's return to Paris, and every evening crowds promenaded the city with torches in their hands. One night, two young men, enveloped in their cloaks, ran up against each other in the street, and recognized one another by the light of a torch set at the foot of the statue of Henry IV. 'What,—in Paris again, M. Milton!' said Corneille. 'I thought you were in London. Hear the end of a letter that I received to-day. "It is by one of those unforeseen circumstances which prevent the accomplishment of the most noble enterprises that we have been unable to save MM. de Cinq-Mars and de Thou. I abandon for ever the service of the cowardly prince who has betrayed us—Montrésor."' "Yes, Richelieu wishes only for power,' said Milton--'and I am soon to see another man ruled by the same ambition. He is called Cromwell.'

PSYCHOLOGY.

MR. ROGERS.

[FIVE questions only to be attempted.]

1. (a) What objections does Höffding raise against the theory of causal interaction between Mind and Body?

(b) By what theory does he replace it?

2. (a) What motives lead Höffding to the assumption of unconscious mental activity?

(b) What sort of facts support the hypothesis?

3. (a) In what sense may the will be the original form of consciousness?

(b) In what sense does will express the whole conscious life, and in what sense is it only a special psychological element?

(c) How do we become conscious of willing as deliberate choosing?

4. (a) How does Höffding state Hume's theory of the Ego?

(b) How does he criticise it?

(c) What does Höffding mean by the 'real unity of consciousness'?

5. (a) What does Höffding mean by 'perception'?

(b) How does he distinguish between elementary, implicate, and free memory?

6. (a) How does Höffding criticise the theory that physical pain is a mere sensation, while mental pain is caused by ideas?

(b) What sort of facts prove that the sensation of touch is different from feeling?

7. Give a brief account of Höffding's discussion of the question whether the causal law is valid for the will.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[Six questions only to be attempted.]

1. (a) What are the three divisions of the State according to Plato?

(b) What are the corresponding faculties of the soul?

(c) What is the idea uniting social and private good?

2. (a) How does Aristotle define 'good'?

(b) What is the subject of the highest science?

(c) What sort of person is best suited for ethical inquiry, and how is he to acquire his information?

3. (a) Three answers may be given to the question, why Geometry is studied?

(b) All of these answers converge to one point?

(c) How does the main problem of Ethics thence arise?

4. For three reasons the system of Hobbes is of great importance in the history of Ethics?

5. (a) Describe briefly the theories of Adam Smith, of Butler, and of Kant with regard to the origin of moral judgments.

(b) Point out the essential differences between each pair.

6. (a) What are the three forms of the ethical substance according to Hegel?

(b) The State as self-conscious mind contains three factors?

(c) What are the three stages of Absolute Mind?

7. (a) What does Spencer mean by 'conduct'?

(b) What are the three divisions of conduct?

(c) What do good and bad mean as applied to these three divisions?

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe how to measure the elasticity of a solid for stretching.

Explain what is meant by stretching beyond the elastic limit, and how you would observe when this limit was passed.

2. Describe the thermopile, and explain how you would demonstrate the laws of radiation of heat by means of it.
3. State the laws of electromagnetic induction, and explain how they are applied in the induction coil to produce great electric pressure.
4. Describe the Leclanché cell and the lead cell.
5. Define the dispersive power of a substance, and explain how a lens may be constructed to give an uncoloured image of an object.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. By what experiments would you prove that ammonia gas is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen? How would you ascertain what volume of nitrogen and hydrogen are required to form two volumes of ammonia gas?
2. From a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid, how would you prepare (a) pure ethyl alcohol, (b) pure acetic acid, (c) ethyl acetate?
3. Write the formulae of the oxides of the following elements, and state in each case whether the oxide is basic, acid-forming, or a peroxide:—sodium, copper, phosphorus, sulphur, barium, nitrogen.
4. Explain the meaning of the terms (a) 'hydrolysis,' (b) 'saponification.' Illustrate your answer by examples.
5. You are given jars of hydrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide. By what tests would you identify the three gases?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FIVE questions to be selected; not more than THREE to be taken from either section.]

SECTION A.

1. Compare the relative economic advantages of large and small farming. Show how social and historical influences may affect the position of the small farmer.
2. Specify the chief causes that may bring about a rise in rent. How far can a rise in rent be regarded as a sign of national progress?
3. Consider carefully the various ways in which the 'law of substitution' operates. How are the values of joint-products determined?
4. 'Bank-notes are currency in a different way from other forms of bankers' credit.' Examine this statement with reference to the question of the regulation of the different forms of currency.

5. What are the arguments urged in favour of the special taxation of unearned income? Notice (a) the chief forms of such income, (b) the practical difficulties in applying this kind of taxation.

SECTION B.

6. (a) 'The idea of the three estates was never realized in England.'
(b) 'Parliament was an expansion of the king's continuous council.'
Discuss these statements in their bearing on the development of the English parliament.

7. What proposals have been made for introducing representative elements into the House of Lords? Estimate the effect of such changes on the position of the House of Commons.

8. 'The proper functions of government are not a fixed thing; but different in different states of society.' (Mill.)

Show the bearing of this proposition on the question of the best form of government.

9. (a) The 'Federalist,' (b) Lord Durham's Report.

Give some account of these contributions to political theory.

10. What are the special features of private bill legislation? Indicate the part taken by the House of Lords in such legislation.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates should attempt not more than FIVE questions, commencing with ONE from each Section.]

[A.]

1. Discuss the educational value of the story.
2. Examine carefully the views in the text books regarding the advantages and disadvantages of basing the curriculum on an appeal to the immediate and pleasurable interest of the pupil.

[B.]

3. How should a University education affect a student in regard to (1) other people, (2) external things, (3) his own thoughts?
4. Newman appreciated the conception of apperception set forth by Adams, but not that by Bagley?

[C.]

5. Criticize the theories of formal discipline (or education) put forward by Bagley and Adams.
6. Write on habit, following Bagley.
7. Write on attention. What does Bagley mean when he says, 'Attention is a structural term, apperception a functional one'?

[D.]

8. Give Spencer's reasons for believing that science is superior to language in its disciplinary value as well as in content. .

9. Give concisely the substance of the maxims with which Spencer concludes his chapter on moral education.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Influences which fostered the growth of the British Empire.
2. The forces which estrange or unite the Colonies and the Mother Country.
3. Shakespeare's conception of Julius Caesar.
4. Brutus as the central character of the play.

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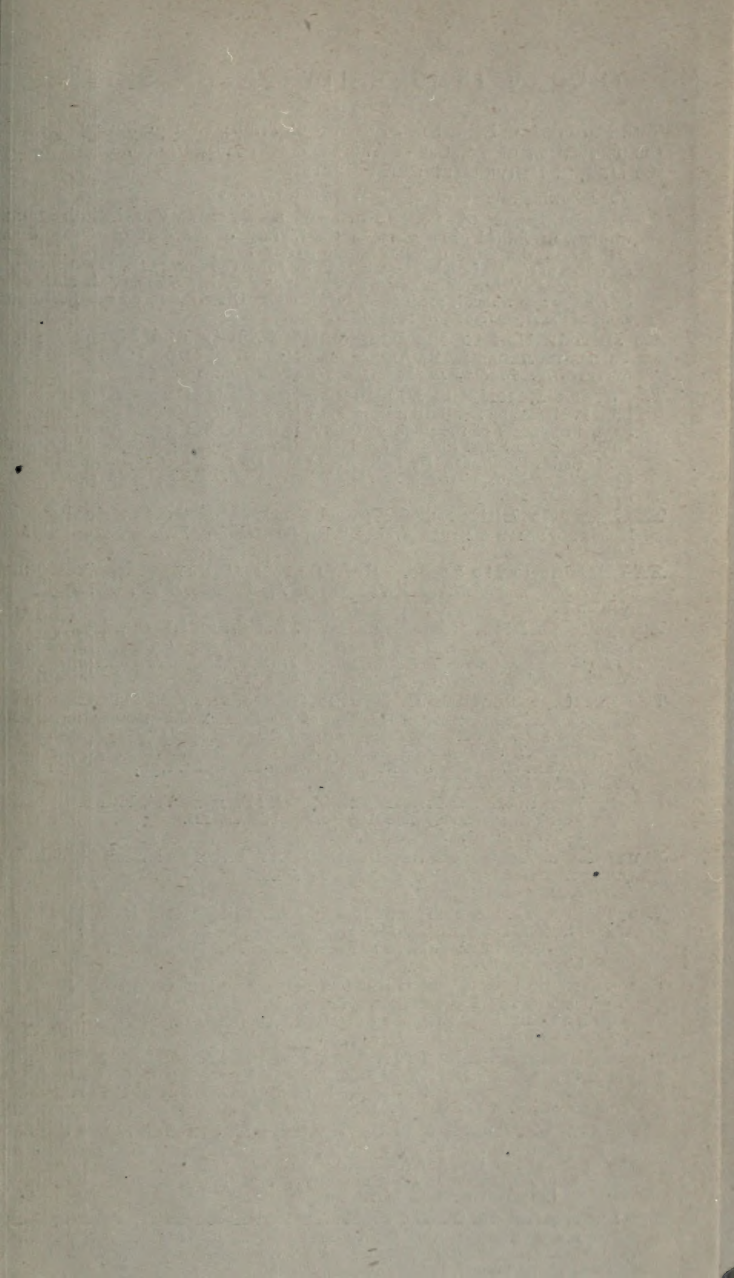
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